PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 54,004.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7858		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6010		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9506
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10912		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6926
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4118	X	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	14th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4296	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4296	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Daulanovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilafer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleloni	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleloni	28th January.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

For urther particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
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Season House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 21st Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O. *
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 24th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DUMRA	1,700	Frid. 25th Jan.	10 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,356 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 24th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
18th *January*, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907.
COLOMBO MARU		J. Nagao	....	21st Jan.
BOMBAY MARU		S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU		F. Pyne	4th Feb.	13th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU		A. Keith	12th Feb.	2nd Mar.
RIOJUN MARU		C. B. Lapraik	5th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU		K. Homma	2nd April	13th April
BOMBAY MARU		S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU		F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU		A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU		G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU		K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU		S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU		F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6290	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	20th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 380
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	R
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

A REAL BLESSING is your NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.
Tried with complete success in Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers
Per Bot. Re. 1.

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FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

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ENGLISH STYLE.
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TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

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THE TALK OF THE TABLE!
THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!
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PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
STANDING REPUTATION OVER 35 YEARS.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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	Rs.	a.
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Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
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The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
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READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.

LIFE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, GUARANTEE.
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "OLYMPIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 18th January, 1907.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 21st January, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BYCULLA, 17TH JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of JAMSETJEE FURDUNJEE also known as JAMSETJEE FARDUNJI OONWALLA, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the above named Jamsetjee Furdunjee, late of Bombay, Parsee deceased, who died at Bandra, on or about the 3rd day of September, 1906, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, was on the 19th day of December, 1906, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to BAI SHIRINBAI JAMSETJEE OONWALLA, NAVROJEE JAMSETJEE and NAVROJEE MANECKJEE SETT the Executrix and two of the Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Executrix and Executors at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the undersigned at their said Office on or before the 28th day of February, 1907, as after that date the said Bai Shirinbai Jamsetjee Oonwalla, Navrojee Jamsetjee and Nowrojee Maneckjee Sett, as such Executrix and Executors aforesaid will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executrix and Executors then have had notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay, the 16th day of January, 1907.

BARJORJEE DOSABHOY DOCTOR.
For Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHANSALI JIWANDAS GOKALDAS, late of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, a Jobber, Merchant deceased.

I, KALLIANJI PURSHOTAM 2, BAI GOMTI, widow of JIWANDAS GOKALDAS, the deceased abovenamed both of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitants, and 3, TULSIDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, also of Bombay Visa Nagar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, the Surviving Executors and Executrix named in the said Will of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 15th day of January, 1907.
MESSRS. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY AND KANCHODDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 296 OF 1906.

HALIMABAI widow of CASSUM JOOSUB
VERSUS
NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA
and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estates of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA or CASSUM JOOSUB who died at Bombay on or about the 25th day of January, 1894, and 2nd November, 1904, respectively or against the Firm of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA which was carried on at Abdul Rehman Street for sale of articles of haberdashery &c. are hereby required to send in their claims to M.A. Patherin the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Office of the Undersigned at 14K Hummun Street, Fort, within one Calendar month from the date hereof and if so required by notice in writing from the said Receiver are in person or by their attorneys requested to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default that they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys
for Mr. M. A. Patherin the Receiver.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

Petition No. 181 of 1906.

In the matter of MESSIEURS ARBUTHNOT and COMPANY and PATRICK MACFADYEN Sir GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT and JOHN MONTGOMERY YOUNG ..... Insolvents.

To the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Insolvents,—

TAKE NOTICE that on the 22nd day of OCTOBER, 1906, the abovenamed Debtors presented a petition to this Court praying for the benefit of the Insolvency Act 1848, and that on the same day an order was made Vesting the Estate of the Debtors in the Official Assignee.

And also take Notice that the 25th day of February, 1907, has been appointed for the further hearing of the said petition and the examination of the said Debtors.

And also take Notice that the first meeting of Creditors in the above matter will be held at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, on the 18th day of February, 1907, at 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon.

And also take Notice that if you intend to oppose the said petition, you must on or before the 21st day of February, 1907, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk and serve on the petitioner a copy of a Notice stating the grounds of your Opposition Proof of your claim and proxy if any must be lodged with the Official Assignee at his Chambers in the High Court Buildings, Madras, one clear day before the day of the meeting.

The Schedule of Creditors and Assets of the Debtor may be inspected at the Office of the Chief Clerk on any day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1907.

J. H. BAKEWALL,
Chief Clerk,
ORR, DAVID AND BRIGHTWELL,
Attorneys of the Insolvents.
A. READ,
Official Assignee.

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Paul. By E. F. Benson.
I Will Repay. By Baroness Orczy.
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EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—Dec. 30, at Colchouna, Eastbourne, the wife of Col. Cameron, late colonel on the Staff Royal Engr, of a daughter.

HAWKINS—Dec. 27, at 59 Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, the wife of Capt. T. H. Hawkins, Royal Marine Light Inf. of a daughter.

KING—Dec. 27, at the Rectory, Leigh-on-Sea, the wife of Rev. R. Stuart King of a son.

KITCHING—Dec. 26, at 26 Hillmorton Road, Rugby, the wife of Rev. Lorrimer Kitching, chaplain to the Government of India of a son.

LOGAN—Dec. 23, at 51 The Common, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. F. D. Logan, Royal Elect Art of a son.

POWELL—Dec. 25, at 5 Atherstone Terrace, S. W., the wife of Major A. L. Powell, 19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's own) Hussars of a daughter.

SEYMOUR—Dec. 24, at 2 Kensington House, London, W., the wife of V. F. E. Seymour, Royal Dublin Fusiliers of a son.

TILLARD—Dec. 26, at The Laurels, Farnborough, the wife of Capt. A. G. Tillard, Manchester Regt of a son.

WARD—Dec. 17, at Springmount, Sundays Well, Cork, the wife of Major M. C. P. Ward, Royal Art. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COCKBURN—WILKINSON—Dec. 29, at St. Ungo, Leliant, Paul Alexander Frederick, son of Major-Gen. C. F. Cockburn, late Royal Arty., of Dover, to Winefred, daughter of W. R. Wilkinson, Esq., of Leliant, Cornwall.

FRAENKL—YEEND—KING—Dec. 28, at All Souls' Church, London Road, South Hampstead, Edwin George Fraenkl, M. A., to Lilian Frances Hatton, daughter of Henry Yeend-King, V.P. R. I.

FRANCIS—JACKSON—Dec. 24, at Singleton, N.S.W., Norton Francos, of Hiwiron-Wairwe, New Zealand, to Maud Edith, daughter of Admi al Sir Thomas S. Jackson, K.C.V.O.

HOBBARD—JACK—On the 1st January, 1907, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, by the Rev H. L. Williams, M.A., Vicar of Bisley and Rural Dean of Cuthwell, assisted by the Rev. W. Buckland Taylor, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, and the Rev. C. H. Wright, M.A., late Vicar of Keston, cousin of the bridegroom, Captain Thomas N. S. M. Howard, 14th, the P.W.O. (West Yorkshire Regiment), youngest son of Colonel F. Howard, R.E. formerly of 12 Kensington Park Gardens, to Evelyn Maclean, second daughter of Evan A. Jack, of Coatpore Upper Norwood.

MAXWELL—OSBORNE—Dec. 22, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Major Francis Aylmer Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., 18th Hussars Lowers to Charlotte Alice Hamilton, daughter of the late P. H. Osborne.

RUSSELL—GRANT—On Jany. 2nd, at the Parish Church, Alverstoke, by the Revd. Canon J. S. Blake, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. P. Russell, I.M.S., to Evelyn Mary, daughter of Percie Grant, Esqr., of West Croft, Alverstoke.

TERRY—BOIS—Dec. 29, at All Sants' Church, Upper Norwood, Capt. and Brevet Major R. J. A. Terry, Manchester Regt., to Kathleen Annie, daughter of J. C. Bois, of Kingsdyn, Upper Norwood, late of Shanghai.

WIGLET—SHED—Dec. 4, at St. George's Basseterre, St. Kitts, West Indies, Wilfred Murray, son of Francis Spencer Wigley, I. S. C., to Marjorie Elise, daughter of the late W. W. Reid of West Paris Estate, and granddaughter of the late Alex. Moir, C. M. G.

WILLES—DAWSON—Dec. 5, at the Cathedral, Calgary, Canada, Joseph George Dawson Willes, of The Hall, Wellmore, Somerset to Vivian, daughter of the late Capt. Edward Gregory Dawson, of the 5th West York Regt.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—Dec. 29, at Canterbury, Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D. aged 91.

BARRY—On Christmas Eve, at Limbalmore, St. John's Park Ryde, Isle of Wight, Major R. Edwyn Barry, late his Majesty's 29th Regt., and adjutant the Essex Rifles Militia, aged 71.

BAYNES—Dec. 29, at Norton Lees, Hayward's Heath, Lieut.-Gene George Edward Baynes, aged 83.

BLACK—Dec. 29, at Arbroath, the result of a railway Accident, Alexander William Black, of 5 Learmouth Terrace, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, and Member of Parliament for the county of Banff, aged 47.

BUTLER—Dec. 30, at Wooler, Glendale, Northumberland, Josephine Elizabeth Butler, widow of the late Rev. Cannon George Butler, D.D.

CALTHORPE—Dec. 21, at St. Morita, the Hon. Walter Gough Calthorpe.

GIBBS—Dec. 27, at 5 Highgrdale Road, Streatham, S.W., Surg Major John G. Gibbs, aged 80.

GORMAN—Dec. 24, at 32 Vincent Square, Westminster, Lieut.-Col. William Joseph Gorman, late Ceylon Civil Service, aged 80.

HORSLEY—Dec. 25 at Horsley Manor Nailsworth, Glos., General Francis Horsley, M.A.C., son of the late John Horsley, I.C.S.

IRVINE—At 51 Fountainhall Road. Ellinburgh, Charles Irvine, major-general and honorary colonel 27th Punjabis, aged 83.

RICKARDS—Dec. 23, at Rockingham House, Uxbridge, Major-Gen. Edward John Rickards, aged 86.

WEATHERBY—On Christmas Morning, at Rosantic, Cornwall, Harry Weatherby, late 39th Regiment, son of the late James Weatherby, aged 57.

LAMB—January 14, at Cheltenham, wife of Lt.-Col. George Lamb, R. A. (retired).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BELL—MARJORIBANKS—December 26, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Rev. J. A. Collins, Cecil Ernest, Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., fourth son of Colonel T. Bell, The Laurels, Twickenham, to Constance Beatrix, daughter of the late J. A. Marjoribanks, C. S., Madras, and of Mrs. Marjoribanks, of Underfell, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

FRIZONI—January 14, accidentally killed by the falling of a tree in Hobart, Tasmania, Stanley Gray, youngest beloved son of J. L. and M. H. Frizoni, aged 10 years.

WHELDON—December 21, at Thaton, Lower Burma, Henry Eliot Rae, (Harry) only son of the late Mr. C. A. Wheldon, Assistant Collector of Customs, Rangoon, and Mrs. Wheldon, Bungalorn, aged 27.

SMITH—Dec. 28, at Calcutta, the Right Hon. Samuel Smith, aged 70.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.: High water, 2-17m., 3-12s; Low water, 9-1m., 9-44s.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Departure of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji per mail steamer.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.,
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana matches.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 3-28m., 4-9s. Low water, 9-51m., 9-32s.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	"La Matchiche"	Borel-Clerc.
Overture	"Mirella"	Gounod.
Selection	"Florodora"	Stuart.
Valse	"The Chorister"	Phelps.
Incidental Music to	"Monsieur Beaucaire"	Bucalossi.
Descriptive Piece	"The Phantom Brigade"	Myddleton.
Intermezzo	"Ramona"	Lee Johnson.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXIMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNicl and officers of the 1st Battalion, the G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	"International"	Ch. Roberts.
An Oriental Scena	"A Dervish Chorus"	Schek.
Two Step	"Runnins Raffles"	Ruben.
Selection	"Hadden Hall"	Sullivan.
Valse	"Wiener Frauen"	Lebar.
Selection	"The Gieska"	S. Jones.
Lancers	"Up West"	William.

BAND AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	Manhatten Bosch	Sousa.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Descriptive Motor Ride		Bidgood
Selection	Thistle	Mydleton
Valse	Orient	Lotter
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	De Yradier
Two Step	Tanke Grit	Holyman
March	Wien bleibt Wien	Schrammel

The Indian Hotels, Co.'s. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant, tomorrow, Sunday, 20th instant, between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m.

March	Carmen	Bizet
Overture	Haydel	Auber
Cello Solo (Soloist Mr G B Goodall)	Broken Melody	Van Bleue
Valse Lente	Reine de Danube	Berger
Selection	Gondoliers	Sullivan
Mazurka Russe	La Czarina	Gianne
Valse	Wiener Burger	Ziehrer
March	Viscount Nelson	Zehle

MILITARY MEDICAL BALL.—This interesting annual function came off in the Town Hall last night, and about 150 persons participated in the dances. The hall was nicely decorated with bunting and flags representing the colours of the local medical college. Large crystal mirrors were provided in the dancing room and the floor was beautifully carpetted. Refreshments were provided for the tired dancers on the rear verandah and on the whole the function proved quite successful. Following were the principal amongst those who made the military Medical ball very enjoyable: Messrs. J. Kiddle, R. Waterloo, B. Honey, M. McLeavy, and J. Newbold.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDOO ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution :—Sheth Mathooradass Goculdass and Jamnadass Goculdass Rs. 1,001; Sheth Narandass Lakhmidass Rs. 51; Sheth Pragjee Surjee Milk of Re. 1-8 per day, every month Rs. 46-8; A Gentleman Rs. 25; Sheth Jairam Bogha & Co. Leather Merchants every year Rs. 25: Sheth Valabhdass Lalbhai Joshi Rs. 15; All India Hospital Assistants' Association Fund Rs. 10, and Dr. Abdul Razak Rs. 5; Sheth Motichand Deochand Shah—through Bai Parvatibai Rs. 5; In memory of late Mr. Narottum Nagjee through Mr. Gulabchand Nagjee Rs. 5; Shop of selling goods of death ceremony for the Hindoos (Swadeshi Avsan Shop) through Thakker Battlal Muljibhai Rs. 5; Sheth Manecklal Hurjivan every 3rd month Rs. 2; Sheth Chimanlal Choonilal every 3rd month Rs. 3; Sheth Ranchhoddass Khimjee every 3rd month Rs. 3; Sheth Lakshman Meghjee Sala Mela every year Rs. 3.

THE Statement that the R. I. M. steamer Dufferin while conveying the Essex Regiment from Madras to Burma encountered a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal and sustained considerable damage is without foundation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AT MORTGAGE RIGHT.

In the High Court yesterday their Lordships, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kharegat, disposed of, in second appeal, a case which has an important bearing on the question of mortgages. The appellant in this suit was one Dana valad Sulu, who was the original Plaintiff, and the respondents (original Defendants) were one Adamji Abdulla and another. Mr. V. V. Ranade appeared for the appelant the respondent being represented by Mr. Shahely Ramachendra Bakhale.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Yawal, who awarded the plaintiffs possession of the property in dispute on payment of the mortgage encumbrances and ordered parties to bear their own costs. In appeal the District Judge, Khandesh, Mr. Dayaram Gidamal, dismissed the suit with costs.

The action was instituted by Plaintiff to obtain possession of some property purchased by him on the 6th August 1900 at a sale in execution of a mortgage decree. There was a previous registered mortgage to Defendant (Respondent No. 2) with possession. The only point for determination is, has the lower Court erred in holding that the purchase by the Plaintiff is subject to this charge. The District Judge's finding on this point was in the negative. In I. L. R, Bombay 361, there was a purchase during the pendancy of the execution proceedings under a mortgage decree. The doctrine of *Lis pendens* has applied to proceedings for realising a mortgage after a decree for sale is passed. (I. L. R. 22 Bombay 939). But in other cases it is not applicable after decree as there is then no *Lis Contestatio* (I. L. R. 12 Bombay 217). It is not shown that the previous mortgage was passed when any execution proceedings were going on under the mortgage decree. The District Judge therefore held that the Subordinate Judge was right and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The case coming on for hearing, Their Lordships observed that the result of the decision at which both the lower courts have arrived at was this, that a purchaser under a decree obtained by a first mortgage is postponed to a second mortgagee.

It is quite clear, remarked Their Lordships, that the proposition cannot be supported. The purchaser under a first morigage cannot be postponed to the Second mortgagee; the second mortgagee may in certain circumstances have a right to come in and claim to redeem the purchaser.

Whether he can do so in this case or not, does not appear on the materials before their Lordships. The decree was therefore reversed and a decree was passed in favour of the Plaintiff for possession of the property

AN ALLEGED ABSTRACTED WILL.

On the original side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar heard a testamentary suit in which Narayen Kashinath applied for probate of a true copy of the will of Atmaram Pandharinath Mastaker, a Kshatri by caste, lately a clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company's Audito ffice. The application was opposed by a brother of the deceased Harichandra, a pandharinath Mastaker, a pensioner. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Notle, appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Jafferbhoy and Mr. Saher, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the caveator.

The applicant stated that the deceased, a widower, died at his residence near Thakordwas on the 22nd May 1906. The deceased left property in the town and island of Bombay. The applicant produced a true copy of the deceased's last will, as certified by him under his own signature. The will was duly executed at the Audit office of the G. I. P. Railway at the Victoria Terminus on the 13th April 1901. The applicant was one of the executors named in the will. There were three other executors also. The deceased left him surviving, as his next of kin according to Hindu law, his brother Harischandra Pandarinath. No application had been made to any court for probate of any will of the deceased or for letters of administration. After the execution of the will by the deceased, a caste meeting was held, at which a true copy of the will was recorded and filed with the caste records, and the deceased was accorded thanks by the meeting for a bequest he made to the caste by his will. A few days before his death, the deceased asked the applicant to carry out his wishes as mentioned in the will, and told him that he had kept his will, a true copy of which had been filed with the caste records, in his almyra with other valuable papers. Applicant was informed that two days before the death of the deceased, while he was sick with plague and lying unconscious, an attempt was made by Laxmee, his kept mistress, to remove his will and other valuable papers. After his death and before the corpse was removed to the burning ground, the applicant tried to lock the deceased's room in which the almyra was kept, but the brother of the deceased objected. Eventually the applicant put his lock to the room, and the key was given to Nanabhoy Padmanath, it being agreed that the room should be opened again thirteen days after the death of the deceased.

According the room was locked, and the key was given to Nanabhoy Padmanath; and then the corpse was removed to the cremation ground. After the thirteen days, applicant wanted to have the room opened; but Harischandra avoided doing so on various excuses. Eventually on the 8th June 1906, the room was opened, and the almyra was opened, and it was found that the bundle of papers was not in its proper place, and the envelope containing the will was missing. The lock on the outer door was found to have been tampered with. On further enquiries, applicant learned that the will had been abstracted from the almyra after the death of the deceased. Applicant had made diligent search for the original will, but it was not found. He therefore applied for a probate of the true copy of the will until the original should be found.

The caveator declared that his deceased brother had expressed a desire to cancel the will of a copy of which probate was sought; and he believed his brother had cancelled it.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case yesterday in which Inspector Draper prosecuted Vishnu Malji, a licensed motor-car driver, No. 562, with rash and negligent motor-driving. Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. After going through the evidence, both for the prosecution and the defence, His Worship, in reviewing the whole case remarked that the accused was driving his car from Charni Road, near the Prarthna Samaj into the Girgaum Road. From the evidence of Shanker Balvant, the complianant, and two others, it appeared that the accused was going at top speed, and endangering human life. The complianant was very near being knocked down by the accused's car, but the former moved aside in time and thus an accident was averted. After the accused had passed him, the complainant told him to stop. So did other people. When the accused stopped his car, he was found in a drunken condition, and was arrested. The two witnesses for the prosecution were in the Court's opinion, independent and reliable ones. The complianant himself was a respectable clerk and he saw no reason to disbelieve them. Scrutinizing the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, His Worship observed that he disbelieved them as they evidently told a falsehood. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30 He further ordered his license to be suspended for a period of three months.

THE KUNBI AND THE WIDOW.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of the apoeal of Atkharda Hutta, who was charged with killing, in Khandesh, Ekya, a boy of ten months, and kicking his mother Laxmi, a widow. Laxmi and accused were relatives; one day on seeing Laxmi fondle the boy, accused got annoyed. He kicked her, and snatching the child from her arm, dashed him on the ground. The child died in a short time. Mr. Tipnis, the Sessions Judge, convicted the accused of culpable homicide no amounting to murder, sentenced him to transportation for eight years. Judge and assessors were of opinion that Laxmi's conduct was disliked by the accused as having been disgraceful: on seeing her fondle the child his previous dislike worked itself up into a sudden burst of passion, and made him act in the manner he did.

The Judges dismissed the appeal.

PORTLAND CEMENT TRADE.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr Justice Davar disposed of a suit brought by J. C. Johnstone and Co., Ltd., against Jashanmal R. Kirpulani, a Hindu merchant. The plaintiffs are a joint stock company, cement manufacturers, having their office in the city of London, and sued by their constituted attorney, Mr. A. R. Sharp; while the defendant is a merchant carrying on business under the name or style of the Indo-European Commercial Agency. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

His lordship, on the application of Mr. Scott, passed a consent decree to the following effect:—"Declare that the defendant, his servants, and agents be restrained by a perpetual injunction of the Court from importing or selling, or exposing for sale, in Bombay or elsewhere in India, any Portland cement, not of the plaintiff's manufacture, having thereon the representation of an elephant, or any part of an elephant or the words "elephant" or "elephant brand," in colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' labels, or so designed as to enable the defendant's cement to be sold under the designation of "Hathi Chhap." Declare that the defendant so destroy, in the presence of the plaintiffs' representation, the labels objected to from the lot of casks now in the possession, power, or control of the defendant, his servants, or agents. Declare that the defendant to pay the plaintiffs taxed costs of the suit."

A DECISION UPHELD.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kharegbatt, have delivered judgment in an appeal, filed by the executors of Khursbed P. Powwalla and others, against the Secretary of State for India in Council, in relation to the Bombay City Improvement Trust, claiming Rs. 62,481, on account of a property admeasuring 2,285 square yards, the longer frontage of which was in New Hanuman Lane, and the lesser frontage in the Old Lane. The land had buildings; on the ground-floors were shops; on the upper floors and attics were dwelling rooms. Dissatisfied with the Special Collector's valuation, appellants applied to the Tribunal of Appeal. Against the Tribunal's decision, the appellants averred that the cost of the construction of the building at the date of the declaration should not have been put down at three annas cubic feet; nor the age of the building fixed at fifty years. The Judges confirmed the decree of the Tribunal, with costs.

POLICE COURT.

TRAMWAY FRAUDS CASE.

Trial of Perrett.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane and Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the employ of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of re-laying the Tramway Track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money, to wit, Rs. 3,654-8, Rs. 5,704 and Rs. 6,615.

Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Mr. James Walker, who represented Messrs. J. G. White and Co.; and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Lang, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Tramway Company and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, on behalf of Reginald Tyler and C. Hannabuss.

M. Reginald Tyler, further cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said he could not say that the materials mentioned in the three bills under inquiry were not supplied. When Mr. McCrosky came to Bombay, the accused was invited by him to dinner. The witness was also present. The witness did not remember whether the accused asked Mr. McCrosky what he had found wrong. The accused could exercise his own judgment as to what material was required. The accused could have looked at the books in the office if he cared to do so. The witness would not allow any servant of the company to take contracts without his knowledge. If Abdullasha had taken the contract in his own name the witness would have come to know of it. The witness believed that Gibbons and Co., were money-lenders and agents. He did not borrow money from that firm nor from the accused. The accused once told the witness that he had a relation by the name of Mr. Gibbons, who had gone to England and who wanted to sell his business for Rs. 10,000. The accused offered to give the witness half share for Rs. 5,000. The witness told him he had not got so much money as that. The accused then said he would give the witness a receipt of Rs. 5,000 on payment of Rs. 1,000. The witness had handed back the receipt to the accused. Then, again, the accused got from the witness a demand note for Rs. 4,000, and in August he borrowed another Rs. 2,000 of witness. The witness paid him Rs. 1,500 in cheque and Rs. 500 in cash. The accused took another demand note from him for Rs. 2,000. By the demand note he meant promissary note to pay the balance of Rs. 5,000. The witness asked the accused for the Rs. 4,000 note back again. The latter said he had lost it with him at the time, but that he would give it the following day. He never gave it. The witness got a letter from the accused to say that he had destroyed it. (The letter was produced).

Abdullasha was then cross-examined by Mr. Wadia. Before giving his evidence the witness volunteered the statement that when he gave his evidence in chief he had taken some medicine and he was not responsible for the answers he then gave. In answer to Mr. Wadia he said he used to go to places where the accused sent him and forwarded goods from there. The accused had confidence in him. He did not give the accused promissory notes. He paid Mahomed khan Rs. 5 for his trouble. The witness was not a servant of J. G. White and Co. He never did the work of storekeeper. He used to go and inspect the work at different places at the request of the accused. He never received his pay from Mr. Hannabuss.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court Mr. J. W. S. Dracup heard the charge of infringement of trade-mark, preferred against Mr. Hormusji M. Cama having Soap Factory at Camatipura, who, it was alleged, used a trade-mark on his bars of soap which was a colourable imitation of the trade-mark used by Messrs. Gossage and Co. Ld., whose agents in Bombay are Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company. Mr. Weldon, barrister-at-law, prosecuted while Mr. Vijayakar, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution was undertaken by Mr. Barraclough, an assistant to Messrs. Graham and Co., who, in his information filed before the Magistrate said that he attended to the agency business. For the last 20 years large quantity of the bar-soap manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Co., Ld., had been imported and sold in Bombay. The Soap bore a certain mark and words, which were well known in the market, and had commanded a ready sale. On account of the large demand and popularity of this particular soap spurious immitations were made by various soap manufacture in Bombay. This fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. Barraclough rigid inquiries were made. Among other steps taken towards satisfying himself one was to act upon the information and find it it was true that Hormusjee M. Cama who carried on business at Kamatipura 1st Lane, under the style of the Union Soap Manufacturing Company was marking bar-soap made by him in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the bar-soap so marked was of the manufacture of Messrs. William Gossage and Co., and was selling and exposing for sale the bar soap so marked. A bar was purchased at Bhuleshwar and subsequently two cases, each containing five dozen bars were purchased by one Savaksha. It was contended for the prosecution that the mark appearing on the said bars so sold by the said Hormusjee M. Cama to the said Savakshai aforesaid was a false trade-mark and was a counterfeit of their well known "phool chap" mark which was their exclusive property.

The evidence for the prosecution having been recored the defendent denied all that was deposed by the witnesses for the prosecution. Upon the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate framed a charge against the accused, under Section 486 for selling goods bearing a counterfeit trade-mark.

The case stands adjourned.

AMAZING STORY OF FRAUD.

Unravelled after Many Years.

BOGUS DEATH-BED SCENE.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

AT the Fifth Criminal Session of the Calcutta High Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury, the hearing began of the case Emperor vs. Bhagwandin Panday, Benarasi Das Agarwalla and Lachmi Prasad Agarwalla. The first accused is charged with forgery, using as genuine a forged document, cheating, and dishonestly inducing delivery of property. The second and third accused are charged with aiding and abetting him in the commission of these offences. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Sinha, Standing Counsel, and Mr. Shelley Bonnerjee, instructed by Mr. Hume, appeared for the Crown. Mr. E. P. Ghosh and Mr. E. Hay-Moses defended the first accused. Mr. Garth and Mr. K. N. Chaudhuari appeared for the second accused, Mr. A. Chaudoury, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Faulkner represented the third accused.

Mr. Garth informed his lordship that the second accused now withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. As regards the third accused, who was the second accused's son, he was very young at the time of the fraud, was an unconscious tool in the hands of the others, and was perfectly innocent of the fraud.

Mr. Sinha said that from the evidence it appeared that the third accused was very young when the fraud was committed and that he was a tool in the hands of his father. Under these circumstances he would not offer any evidence against him.

The jury, under his lordship's direction, returned a formal verdict of not guilty against the third accused, who was discharged.

As regards the second accused his lordship accepted the plea of guilty and reserved sentence.

Mr. Ghosh said that when the first accused was unearthed and taken to the office of the New York Life Insurance Company the attorneys for the insurance company gave an undertaking that he would not be prosecuted, and on the strength of that undertaking he made a certain statement. Besides, the High Court had not directed the prosecution of his client, who was a witness in a civil case in this Court in connection with the present criminal case, but only the prosecution of Benarasi, the second accused. Under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code sanction to prosecute his client was necessary, and under the circumstances he submitted that his client could be discharged.

His lordship held that the sanction mentioned in Section 195 referred only to parties in a case. The first accused was not a party in the civil case referred to but only a witness. Consequently his lordship directed that the first accused should be tried.

MR. SINHA'S SENSATIONAL STORY.

Mr. Sinha in opening the case said there was now only one accused, and the charge against him was that he committed forgery by applying for a life insurance in the New York Life Insurance Company under a false name. He was a Brahmin by caste and belonged to the district of Mozufferpore. He applied for insurance for a large sum of money in the name of Sital Prasad Agarwalla, signed his name to the application for insurance and the various insurance forms as Sital Prasad Agarwalla and represented to the insurance company and their agents that he was a merchant and banker in the district of Arrah. This case was the outcome of a gigantic conspiracy to cheat the insurance company concerned, and it was the result of the fertile brain of the accused who had pleaded guilty. The facts, were, shortly these. Benarasi Das Agarwalla, in consultation with one Girish Chunder Ghose, made up his mind to swindle the New York Life Insurance Company and requested a man named Gopal Krishto Dutt, a private tutor, to introduce him to some agent or canvasser of the insurance company. As a result he was introduced to Purno Chunder Chunder, a canvasser and cashier of the New York Life Company. He told Purno that a cousin of his, who was a resident of Arrah, wished to insure his life for a large sum of money, that his cousin was not here then but would be coming down shortly, and asked Purno to call on the Sunday following. Purno and Gopal called at Benarasi's house on that date and saw Bhagwandin, who was introduced to Purno as Sital Prasad Agarwalla, the cousin of Benarasi. The present accused was also described as a merchant and banker. Purno put down in the application form the statement made by Bhagwandin as to who he was and so forth and asked him to sign it, which Bhagwandin did, signing as Sital Prasad Agarwalla. On this application the New York Life Insurance Company in May, 1894, issued three policies of Rs. 50,000 in the aggregate. Two of the policies were for Rs. 20,000 each and one was for Rs. 10,000. These were payable to the representatives of the person insuring. Another policy for Rs. 5,000 payable to Luchmi Prasad Agarwalla, who was described as the nephew of Bhagwandin, was also issued on a similar application. Premiums were paid on these policies in the usual course by Benarasi and Luchmi. That was the first step. Having got the Insurance Company to issue these policies they applied again as the result of the same conspiracy for two further policies in July of the same year, the present accused signing the application as Sital Prasad Agarwalla. The insurance company inquired why he was insuring again, having only a few weeks previously insured his life for Rs. 55,000, and in reply were informed that he wished to provide for his nephew, and in September of that year the insurance company issued two more policies for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000, respectively, the grand aggregate being Rs. 70,000. Premiums were paid on these two policies in the some way.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

Then came an ingenious plan to get payment on these policies. Having got Bhagwandin to personate Sital Prasad Agarwalla the next thing they did was to call in a solicitor of the High Court, who was now dead, a Mr. Dover, an old man, to enable the supposed Sital Prasad Agarwalla to make a will. Bhagwandin was brought into a house which Benarasi had hired and lay on a charpoy pretending to be ill. On Mr. Dover being brought in, Bhagwandin gave him instructions as to his will, and a will was executed, Benarasi being appointed executor. The will was signed by Bhagwandin as Sital Prasad Agarwalla. This was in March, 1895, Benarasi then went to the Campbell Hospital and brought away a moribund patient who was almost dying. This patient was brought to this house where he was attended by several doctors, among whom was the late Dr. McConnel, a well known and leading physician of Calcutta, who was called in once. It was represented to the doctors that this patient was Sital Prasad Agarwalla. The patient was brought there on the 18th March, 1895, and he died six days later, on the 24th. The conspirators took the dead body to the burning ghat where the death was reported as that of Sital Prasad Agarwalla, this information being given by Luchmi. The body was then cremated. After that, Benarasi applied for probate of the will through Mr. Dover and got the latter to write to the insurance company for the Rs. 50,000, which was payble to him as the representative of Sital Prasad Agarwalla. On the 4th April, 1895, the insurance company wrote back asking for particulars. In the meantime anonymous letters had been received both by the insurance comyany and the Commissioner of Police to the effect that a fraud was being perpetrated. The insurance company grew suspicious and made inquires and the result was that though Benarasi wrote in on the 26th March, 1895, making his claim, nothing was done for almost a year, because it was not until March, 1896, that Benarasi again wrote through another solicitor about his claim. As the insurance company declined to pay, Benarasi filed a suit in the High Court which the insurance company contested.

THE CONSPIRACY UNMASKED.

In the meantime, while that case was pending, one of the agents of the insurance company succeeded in unearthing Bhagwandin, the present accused, and found out that he was the man who had personated Sital Prasad Agarwalla. On being taken to the insurance company's office Bhagwandin made a statement, giving the story as to how he had been induced to do this by Benarasi. The suit filed by Benarasi against the insurance company came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Jenkins (now Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court). Benarasi did not appear and the suit was dismissed. On Bhagwandin stating that Benarasi did all this through him, Mr. Justice Jenkins directed the Government Solicitor to take proceedings against Benarasi. Proceedings were taken in the Police Court but Benarasi was not forthcoming and nothing could be done for years after that, until some time last year when Girish Chunder Ghose one of the conspirators, was arrested, tried and convicted at Alipore in another case on a charge of forging Government promissory notes. Girish then made a statement to the Magistrate at Alipore regarding the whole of the present fraud, and it was then for the first time that the Crown came to know the full story and exactly how the fraud was attempted. On that the present accused and the two others were arrested and proceedings were instituted against them. Mr. Sinha then went on to say that the real question now was this, did the present accused do this without knowing anything at all of what he was doing, or did he do it knowing full well what was being done? On that point the evidence would satisfy the jury that the accused now in the dock was perfectly well aware of what was being done. The present accused himself gave his name as Sital Prasad Agarwalla, a man belonging to a different class from his own. He also said that Luchmi was his nephew when, as a matter of fact, Luchmi was no relation whatever of his. This accused also stated that he was a banker and merchant residing at Arrah whereas he was only a durwan and had a brother in Calcutta who was also a durwan. The name the present accused gave, the description he gave of himself and the relationship he alleged, were all false. Besides the details of the insurance were explained to him and he understood them, and notwithstanding all that he signed this name on all these insurance douements as Sital Prasad Agarwalla.

Girish Chunder Ghose, one of the conspirators who has since been convicted of forgery in another case and has been convicted, was brought up from jail to give evidence. He deposed to the facts stated by Mr. Sinha in his opening speech.

Two formal witnesses were then called after which the Court rose for the day.

YESTERDAY'S HEARING.

At the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury the adjourned hearing of the case Emperor vs Bagwan Panday, Benarasi Das Agarwalla, and Lachmi Prasad Agarwalla, was resumed. The first accused is charged with forgery, using as genuine a forged document, cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery or properly. The second and third accused were charged with aiding and abetting him in the commission of these offences. The second accused has pleaded guilty and the third accused has been discharged.

The first witness examined by Mr. Sinha was Lt. Upendra Nath Mitter, one of the medical examiners of the New York Life Insurance Company. He deposed to his having been in practice in 1894, and admitted having signed the document dated 7th May, 1894, which was produced by Mr. Sinha. Witness remembered having examined the prisoner as Sital Prasad Agarwalla, who was brought to him by an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company one Purno Chunder Chunder. The examination was conducted in his dispensary in Bansitollah Street.

Dr. Mohendro Nath Banerjee said he had been a medical practitioner for about twenty years. On Mr. Sinha having handed the documents which were proofs of the death of the accused which were furnished to the Company to witness, he admitted having signed the one dated 9th May, 1895; witness first saw the alleged "Sital Prasad Agarwalla" professionally on the 20th. He was suffering from chronic malaria and diarrhœa. It was a doubtful case from the first. Deceased's was a man about forty years of age, of average height 5' 6". He used to visit deceased sometimes once and sometimes twice daily. On the day of deceased death witness called twice; the first time in consultation with Dr. McConnell.

Mr. Sinha: Was prisoner your patient?—No.

Purno Chunder Chunder, examined, said he was a broker in silver at present, before that he was a clerk and bookkeeper in the New York Life Insurance Company's Office where he had been employed from 1888 to 1896. Whilst in their employ it was his duty to canvas for lives. He knew the prisoner in the dock, who had his life insured. During the latter end of April or the beginning of May, 1894, one Gokul Prasad took him to the house of Banarasi Das who lived in 2 Hari Sirkar's Lane. On interviewing Banarasi he was informed that Sital Prosad Agarwalla wanted to have his life insured and was introduced to him for that purpose. Witness explained to Sital Prosad the various advantages of a life insurance. After having produced a prospectus witness asked the accused his age, and the amount for which he wanted to insure his life. Prisoner told him that he was a banker and broker and that he wanted his life insured for Rs. 50,000. Having had the forms in his pocket witness wrote out three of them, and had them signed. On the 7th or 8th of the following month accused desired to have his life insured for a further sum of Rs

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN., 19, 1907.

A SIXTEENTH CENTURY ADVENTURE.

Amongst the many contemporary works which illuminate the stirring time of the 16th century is a too-little known narrative of travels, written by Henry Webbe, Chief Master Gunner, in 1590. The full title is as follows: "The Rare and most wonderful thinges which Edward Webbe, an Englishman borne, hath seen and passed in his troublesome travailes, in the cities of Jerusalem, Dammasko, Bethelem and Galely: and in the Landes of Jewrie, Egipt, Gecia, Russia and in the Lande of Prester John. Wherein is set foorth his extream Slaverie sustained many yeres togither, in the Gallies and wars of the great Turk against the Landes of Persia, Tartaria, Spaine, and Portugall, with the manner of his releasement, and comming to Englande in May last." Though the book is merely a series of jottings from the memory of "a simple man void of learning", it gives as a striking picture of the savagery of the Turk, the intolerance of the Spaniard and the pluck of the Englishman in that time of war and adventure. England was as yet a comparatively insignificant country, and the power of Europe seemed almost divided between the two great empires of Spain and Turkey. Philip of Spain, the most potent and the richest Christian King, was a cause of fear to the protestants of Northern Europe, while the Ottoman Turks, under Soliman the Magnificent were a standing menace to the whole of the Western World. In numbers incalculable and apparently inexhaustible, the Turks had poured into Europe, had overthrown that venerable bulwark of christendom the Eastern or Byzantine Empire, had subjugated the countries of the Balkans together with Greece and Egypt, had penetrated into Italy and had carried devastation through Hungary to the very walls of Vienna. The apprehension inspired by the Turk is something hard to understand in these days. Men's hearts in Christian Europe seemed to fail for fear, and the triumph of Islam appeared inevitable, should not another Charles Martel arise to secure the liberties of the West by another Tours. The terror and hatred which the Turks provoked is very forcibly brought home to the reader of the narrative before us and the varieties of torture to which the hero was subjected by brutal Turks and Tartars are calculated to make the flesh creep and the heart stand still. Born in 1553, Webbe began to travel at the age of twelve, by accompanying, as valet, an English ambassador to Russia. When sixteen he again braved the Northern seas in the trading fleet which sailed annually to the Gulf of Finland. While waiting at Moscow the ensuing winter, Webbe's miseries began. The Crim Tartars attacked and burnt Moscow in 1571, and Webbe only escaped the flames to be taken prisoner. He dwelt for about five years in the Crimea as a prisoner of the Tartars and was at length ransomed for the equivalent of £112.10.0. His position at the Tartar court was that of an "ordinary slave," the cleaning of the horse's hoofs, the drawing of water and the hewing of wood being the chief tasks of the daily round. Three beatings a week with a horse-tail seemed to be an essential part of this slavish status. The Russians however appear to have been even more brutal than the Tartars. When a Russian nobleman offends the Tsar, says Webbe, he and his whole family, to the most remote kinsfolk, are reserved until there comes a severe frost, when they are all thrust through a hole in the ice of some great river. This was a form of sport especially pleasing to that prince of torturers, Ivan the Terrible. Another instance of Russian cruelty recorded by Webbe is the massacre of seven score Danish freebooters by "spitting them upon poles as a man would put a pig upon a spit."

The next landmark in our friend's life was his capture by fifty Turkish galleys when returning from Alexandria with merchandise. As this happened in 1572, it is clear that the Battle of Lepanto did not completely sweep the Mediterranean clear of Turks. Webbe's ship fought for two days and two nights aginst the fifty sail of the enemy "and made great slaughter among their men." When the Turks at length obtained their prize only some ten men of the English crew survived. The fight must have almost paralleled the famous victory of the "Revenge". Webbe and his associates were sent to Constantinople and committed to the galleys where they remained in slavish state for six years. "First were we shaven head and face, and then a shirt of cotton and breeches of the same put upon us, and our legs and feete left naked, and by one of the teete is each slave chayned with a great chaine to the gallie, and our handes fastned with a payre of manacles. The foode which I and the others did eat, was very blacke, far worse than Horse-bread and our drinke was stinking water. . . Thus as I saide before, I remained VI yeares in this miserable state, wonderfully beaten and misused every day: there have I seene some of my fellowes when they have bin so weake as they could not row by reason of sicknes and faintnes, where ye Tartars would lay upon them as upon horses, and beat then in such sort, as oft times they dyed, and then threw them into the sea." Webbe must have been made of stern stuff indeed to survive such treatment. Feeling that he could not much longer endure, he communicated the fact that he had been a master-gunner and was acquainted with the art of gunnery. Whereupon the Turks, who were then far ahead of most European nations in respect of their artillery, employed him in the field and esteemed him rather more than before. First he accompanied the Ottoman forces in an unsuccessful expedition against Persia, and witnessed the death of 300,000 men "of great sickness, diet and want of victuals." Thence to the great Caer—Cairo—which the Turks had subdued some fifty years before, and where our hero observed the "cutting" of the Nile at the time of flood. The force to which Webbe was attached returned by Judaea and Syria, which were also fairly recent acquisitions of the Turk. Next we find him assisting in the bombardment of Agowa (Goa) from which great commercial centre the Turks were striving to evict "the Portingalls." But he had been by no means emancipated: though master gunner of the Admiral's galley, he was chained grievously and "beaten naked with a Turkish sword flatling, for not shooting where I could not shoot."

Amongst other countries visited by Webbe was the realm of Prester John, a Christian Monarch, who was served at table by 60 kings wearing leaden crowns on their heads. This priest-king is supposed to have been some sovereign of Turkestan by whose dynasty Christianity was adopted at some remote period, But the greater part of the stories told in Europe about Prester John were of a legendary character. Whoever he was, his Court seems to have been a kind of Zoological Garden and Webbe's description of the curious beasts is worth reading. He notices a wild cat with four heads, a wild man who ate man's flesh on Execution days probably a gorilla and elephants and unicorns with whom he played "as we would play with young lambs." One would think that either the elephants must have been Lilliputian or the player Brobdignagian. Webbe also visited Arabia and at Jerusalem he inspected the Holy Sepulcher, where all visitors pay ten crowns a piece, and in return might stay in the adjoining Hostel as long as they pleased, being supplied with all necessaries and comforts, save wine. Plague and famine seem to have been as common in those days as now, but far more fatal, owing to the ignorance of the time the carelessness of the government. A great plague broke out in Egypt, he tells us, every seven years, and Constantinople could sometimes not provide herself with bread. Returning to the Capital after an absence of some five years in the wars, Webbe being a Christian was as a matter of course again locked up as a reward for the great services he had performed. He had in the prison 2,000 fellow-victims and co-religionists. "Christians pind up in ston wals lockt fast in iron chaynes, grievously pinched, with extreme penury, and such as wished death rather than in such misery to live: amongst these was I placed, and tooke part with them accordingly: greeving at my hard hap that the warres had not ended me before I came thether." The prisoners were however allowed to work in captivity at whatever trade they were expert in, and were even permitted to sell the goods they made. At other times they were employed to gather snow with which the Turks, like the Persians even to-day, used to cool their drinks, in the summer time. The price of this snow was not burdensome, as two and a half English pounds were sold for a penny. The next portion of the narrative must be quoted entire. "Thus living in this slavish life as is afore-said, divers of us complotted and hammered into our heads how we might procure our releasement: whereupon I attempted with the consent of five hundred Christians, fellow slaves with myself, to break a wall of fourteen foote broad, made of earth, lyme, and sand, which we greatly moistened with strong vinegar, so that the wall being made moist therewith through the help of a spike of iron, five hundred of us had almost escaped out of prison: but looke what shall be, shall be, and what God will have, shall come to pass and no more, as appeareth by us, for we having made means for our speedie flight, as we were crossing forth, we were betrayed by the barking of a dog, which caused the Turks to arise, and they taking us with the maner stopped us from flying away, and gave us in recompence of our painstaking herein, *seven hundred blowes a piece* upon the naked skinne." From time to time the prisoners were adjured to embrace Islam and promised wondrous preferment, but when they resolutely refused they were treated worse than ever and reviled under the names of "dogge, devell, hellhound". Webbe at last obtained release though the instrumentality of the English Ambassador, but his troubles were not yet at an end. His passage across Europe was by no means uncontested, and the Italians especially betrayed an unpleasant curiousity about the stranger. At Padua he was tried for a heretic, at Rome was imprisoned three days and at Naples was denounced by a Genoese as an English spy. There he spent sixteen days in a dark dungeon and "thrice had I ye strappado, hoisted up backward with my hands bound behind me which shooke all the joynts in my armes out of joynt, and then constrained to drinke salte water and quicklime, and then fine linen or calico thraste down my throate and pluckt up again ready to pluck my hart out al to make me to confesse that I was an English spie." After seven months' further imprisonment, he was made use of in the gunnery department under Spanish administration but escaped and came to England "with great joy and heart's delight," as he well might havingg been absent nearly twenty years and suffered moving accidents by flood and field, durance vile and tortures without number.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

WHATEVER one may think about the Esperantist movement it cannot be denied that it is making a certain, amount of headway and the "amiable fanaties" as we suppose Sir George Birdwood would call them, are naturallly encouraged by the "Christmas Card," received by one of their Member Dr. J. C. OConnor from HisMajesty. In accepting some Esperantist liberature the King said he was delighted to hear that the object in view was the good of the human race and that he wished Dr. O'Connor success in his work. The *British Esperantist*, the official organ of the Association in this country gives some particulars with reference to the International Congress of Esperantists to be held at Cambridge in August. The Union Society—"The University House of Commons"—has decided not only to give Esperantists the rights of Honorary members during Congress week, but offered its debating hall to the Organising Committee for various important meetings. As the hall has not been lent for any purpose since 1885, the Esperantists are naturally proud of the compliment paid to them by the Union Society. India will be represented at the Congress, the groups in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Mysore, the United Provinces and the Punjab appointing delegates. *Apropos* there is an interesting letter in the *Daily Mail* from Dr. John Pollen (President of the British Esperantist Association) opening the theory that the clever performance of the much-discussed Zancigs at the Alhambia is nothing but ventriloquism. Dr. Pollen writes:—I tested the Zancigs thus at the Alhambra. I wrote 'Esperanto-Pollen' on an Esperanto postcard, and handed it to Mr. Zancig. His wife said at once: 'That's a card of a greenish colour!' He then whispered to me: 'I can't pronounce the first word. Is it Spanish?' 'No,' I said, 'it is not.' Whereupon he called out to his wife, 'You must spell this word, my dear, 'I can't pronounce it.' And she at once wrote on the blackboard 'Esperanto.' My bad writing was to blame for the mis-spelling, and I whispered to Mr. Zancig that the word was spelt wrong, whereupon without a moment's pause or word Mr. Zancig rubbed out the superfluous 'I' and left 'Esperanto' standing" Dr. Pollen was in the stalls when this incident occurred. He tells our London correspondent he is unable to explain how the thing is done, but, he says, it cannot be ventriloquism unless Mr. Zancig "can speak through, as well as from, his stomach."

RAILWAYS IN WEST AFRICA.

As we pointed out was probably the case Sir Edouard Girouard's appointment to the post of High Commissioner in Nigeria is another step in the programme which Sir Alfred Jones has been urging for the country through many years. What Mr. Rhodes did for the country which bears his name the Liverpool shipowner and banker is doing for the more northerly part of Africa. There are few who do not remember the great West African boom when hundreds of companies were floated to buy concessions of land which never existed. How many millions were lost in the great crash it would be hard to say. The effect was to put back the progress of the country by at least ten years, probably more, for though Sir Alfred Jones, policy is now being officially adopted, many years must elapse before public confidence is restored. At present the only railway communication in the country is the narrow guage line running from Iddo Island or Lagos to Ibadan, a distance of one hundred and twenty-four miles, which is being extended to Oshogbo, about seventy miles to the East, towards the southern boundary of the old division of Northern Nigeria. The country receives comparatively little attention and the latest accurate figures for railway construction available are those of 1903 when the total was £882,961. Since then the extension to Oshogbo has swallowed more capital, and much money and time has been spent on surveys. Several routes are suggested, but the great necessity is to push forward the line to the territory fed by the Niger, for here is the centre of the cotton belt from which so much is hoped by Lancashire. Eventually, no doubt, a line will be carried up to Kano and Gummel, but for the present the scheme most favoured is to lead east to Lokoja at the junction of the Niger and Benue and thence north-westerly to Bida and Rabba and eventually across the high plateau which leads to Sokoto. By this means the whole of the trade of the Madidu States will be tapped as far as Timbuctoo by water carriage in the far interior, while trade from the Lake Tchad district is brought in by the Benue. Such a scheme, however cannot be carried out in its entirety during the present generation. The existing railway touches a fertile belt and is beginning financially to justify its existence. With the extension to the cotton belt the greatest need will have been met and probably the line will be allowed to extend itself as necessity arises according to the opening up of the surrounding tracts. Meanwhile Nigeria has every prospect of being well treated in the matter of communications, and, before long, less credence will be put in the exaggerated reports of the unhealthiness of the country.

LANCASHIRE'S PROSPERITY.

Recently a telegram briefly recorded the extraordinary financial success of Lancashire's greatest industry during the past year. An examination of the state of affairs shows that there would seem to be even better prospects for the current year. At the commencement of last year there was a falling off of profits earned, but since then the margin between raw cotton and the produce of yarn has more than recovered what has been lost, though, in the majority of cases, too late to influence the year's return favourably. A glance at the companies' profits discloses some irregularity, but with the exception of two, and exclusive of bonuses, they all have made considerably more than has been distributed in dividends. The credit balances and reserve funds in hand, of ninety companies, give a grand total of £642,306, against £400,004 at the end of 1905 and the healthier state of things generally has led to a large number of new companies being formed for the erection of new modern up-to-date mills for the consumption of American and Egyptian cotton. It is estimated that the additional yarn-producing capacity amounts to no less than 2,000,000 spindles. As it takes over twelve months to build and equip a mill the markets have not felt the full force of the large increase of plant. The scarcity of labour to work existing machinery is already causing some uneasiness in managing circles. In March last the operatives obtained a permanent advance in wages of 5 per cent., but with the continuance of the present state of trade it would not be in the least surprising in the coming year to witness an agitation for a further advance. A financial contemporary has calculated that a dividend equal to an average of £17 per cent. has been paid on a capital of £3,445,633, and it is careful to point out that this has been made by companies which use the oldest type of plant and issue balance sheets, while the average for those which issue no such particulars is about 13 per cent. "Had it been possible to take all companies' returns into account," says our contemporary, "probably the year's profits would have worked out to over 18 per cent." This is a very handsome average and if the current year is to give even better results, holders of mill shares are to be envied. The year is likely to see considerable progress made in the work of the British Cotton-growing Association in helping forward the movement for Empire-grown cotton, and official news received from Queensland shows that growing is coming into favour there nd, seemingly, with excellent prospects.

Nawab Salimulla of Dacca arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday to attend the Legislative Council.

VICEREGAL family dined with the Chief Justice of Bengal yesterday.

MR. H. PACK, of Colaba, having been bitten by a mad dog, has moved to the Kasauli Pasteur Institute for treatment.

SIR FRANK CARRUTHERS GOULD, at the New Vagabond's Club dinner, declared that a caricaturist was born so; he could not help himself; he was a misfit.

LECTURING at the Queen's-square Club, Mr. Graham Mould maintained that if breach of promise actions were tried by a woman assisted by a jury of women, men would get heavy damages and women would be discouraged, just as at present it was the reverse. The present administration of the law was immensely in favour of women.

ONE can understand how it is, observes a Karachi paper, that Lahore is always so crowded at Christmas time if mistakes such as the following are frequent. Somebody in Karachi wired to somebody in Lahore: "Can you put up self and friend for week. The answer started back:—"With pleasure bring tent." And arrived:—"With pleasure bring ten."

THE screen or net placed at the end of the slip on which the Temeraire is being laid down at Devonport has conjured up visions of spies. It has been declared to be for the purpose of preventing observation or photography from the water. Vice-Admiral Barlow laughs at the idea, and says he might as wellbuild up walls to keep cuckoos in. The net is a fishing mesh to prevent seaweed fouling the ship.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

The Channel Tunnel.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts the famous philanthropist, died at her residence in Stratton Street, on Sunday last, and is to be buried in Westminster Abbey to-morrow, January 5. The grant of that last honour has been welcomed on all sides, unprecedented though it is. Many women lie in the Abbey, but the Baroness alone is to be interred there in recognition solely of her personal merit. Without doubt she was one of the greatest figures of the Victorian age, and her career, one of the most remarkable of that era.

Her death is announced not only in London or England but throughout the Empire. She was in her own manner an Imperialist, and one of the first to consider imigration to the Colonies, a natural remedy for poverty in our crowded cities. Beyond this she endowed the Bishoprics of Cape Town and Adelaide out of her own purse, and was ever ready to assist in good works in any part of the British realms. The Baroness was born in 1814 and so died at the mature age of 91. She was the reputed possessor of a million sterling at a period when great fortunes were rare, long before the advent of the American magnates whose mushroom fortunes have deprived great wealth and much of the prestige. As a not unnatural result she was beset by suitors, among whom were the future Napolion III. and, it is said, the Iron Duke. Clever, resolute, to her interest almost monopolised by charitable organisation, she rejected all advances. The most brilliant parties were treated in the same manner as was the poor Irishman Dunn, who, for fourteen years, followed her from place to place, sending her extravagant protestation of love, watching before her door, and discouraged by no rebuff.

The stories concerning this period and her career are numerous and amusing. A typical anecdote is told as follows:—

The Duke of Wellington was reported to have the intention of marrying Miss Coutts, but denied the report with the remark: "I said she deserved to be a duchess, not that I would make her one." His words reached Miss Coutts' ears: "I think the Duke should have said 'could,' not 'would,'" was her comment.

Lord Houghton (Monckton Milnes) Lord Crewe's father, once said:—"Miss Coutts likes me because I never proposed to her. Almost all the young men of good family did, Mrs. Brown (Miss Coutts' companion) used to see it coming and took herself out of the way for ten minutes, but she only went into the next room and left the door open, and then the proposal took place, and immediatsly it was done Miss Coutts coughed and Mrs. Brown came in again."

HER PHILANTHROPY.

Miss Coutts's philanthropic labours were rewarded in 1871 to a peerage, an unique distinction. Another honour never before accorded to a woman fell to her share—the freedom of the city. But the Baroness remained unmarried and her friends had come to look upon her as being as much vowed to celibacy as the Virgin Queen herself when in 1881 they were astounded by the announcement of her impending marriage to Sir Ashmead Bartlett, a young man of only 30 years of age. The Baroness was sixty-seven. But the union turned not to be a happy one. Her husband took the name of Burdett Coutts and has for many years got in Parliament as representative for Westminster, in which district the Baroness had long played the part of Lady Bountiful.

Not much is known yet as to the distribution of the Baroness' private fortune. It is estimated as being more than £1,000,000, but that is probably an exaggeration as she did not invest much. The money she intended under the will of the Duchess of St. Albans whose first husband was Mr. Coutts, the banker, passes to a nephew of whom the world does not know much, but who I believe is a minor poet. The exact sum she leaves will possibly not be made known for some time and the chief heirs are considered to be her husband, her trustees, and many charitable institutions. The donations to the latter will probably be on the some generous scale as in her life time. How great her generosity was is illustrated by the fact that when she first inherited her fortune she presented to the Bishop of Loudon a blank cheque for the construction of a church in Westminster. The cheque, it is related, was filled in, to the Baroness' approval for the sum of £90,000.

To-morrow's funeral will be impressive ceremony, attended by thousands who has good cause to honour the memory of the dead, philanthropist Meanwhile, the lying-in-state has attracted an endless procession of those who mourn the passing of one the greatest women of our time.

A WEEK'S DISASTERS.

The great snowstorm caused many accidents, much delay, and one disaster. This occurred, for a reason not yet known, on the railway, between Arbroath and Dundee, on the night of December 28. An East-coast Express was following a local Dundee Arbroath train. The latter, on reaching a certain point, could go no farther for the sanddrifts. The Express driver knew that the other tram was in front of him, but in a blinding snow-storm could scarcely see the funnel of the engine. The signals, according to most accidents were clogged and borne down by the weight of snow. The driver, thinking he had a clear stretch of line for some distance ahead, put in speed, and the heavy engine for coaches of the Express crashed into the rear of the local stationery train.

Those who escaped injury began the work of rescue at once, blinded by the snow, and guided to the dying who lay beneath the wreckage only by their cries. Thirteen dead were brought out that night and 37 injured. So many were fatally hurt that the total number of deaths stands now at 21. Among that number was Mr. A. W. Black, M. P. for Banffshire, who was picked up with both legs broken, and who died a few days later after great suffering. He was only forty seven years of age, an ardent Liberal, and a district loss to his party.

Closely following his death came the arrest of the Express Driver Gourlay, and charged with drunkenness and neglect. It is alleged that when he was picked up he was badly injured. He was plainly under the influence of drink. One of the results explains this by saying that finding Gourlay unconscious he forced a quantity of brandy down his throat. The charge, however, has not been withdrawn as the authorities appear still to consider that Gourlay was responsible.

A curious parallel instance of havoc that can be wrought by the break-down of a single human leg in the machine of a railway's organisation is afforded in the latest American railway disasters. A telegraph operator at a Nansas way station, forgot to give warning of the passing of the Express. He remembered his mistake too late, knew that a catastrophe must occur within a few minutes, and fled, after telegraphing to head quarters—"Last bound train has gone and back gone too" The result of the error was a head on collision and the instant death of 35 persons.

America had, in the same week, "Gone one better" than ourselves in the matter of railway disasters, 130 persons being killed and injured in a collision near Washington. Simultaneously a railway accident in Germany, near Bremen caused several deaths and the loss of a great quantity of sacrifices.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

"Do we want a Channel Tunnel?" The question states from the newspaper bills and discussion in the press pages around the topic. Eulogies and denunciations of the scheme came from all sides and from the pens of every variety and expert. Statistists declare through the medium of the *Times* that the opening of a tunnel would necessitate universal military service, since it would expose us to all the perils of armed invasion which continental countries have to face. Enquirers have a dozen different methods for destroying the passage at the first whisper of war. But public sentiment appeals to be going against the Scheme. The solemn warnings of such men as Lord Wolseley, and Sir Evelyn Wood cannot be lightly disregarded. Is it worth imperilling in the least degree the national safety for the sake of doing away to a Sea passage of less than an hour and substituting a railway journey of thirty five minutes. That is the light in which the scheme to generally looked upon and the answer to question as far as one may judge public opinion by personal observation is an emphatic negative. Needless to say, also, that the producers of perishable products fear to see the English nabits over whelmed by foreign merchants enobled by means of the tunnel, to enter new fields of competition.

French sentiment appeals undoubtedly to favour the tunnel scheme. That is perfectly natural, for France would risk nothing and gain much. The Channel Tunnel Bill will probably come before Parliament in March. The indications are that it will again be rejected.

THE INDIAN MAHOMEDANS.

The considerable amount of attention that has been and is being paid here to the proceeding of the All India Mahomedan Educational conference at Dacca adds to the interest of this week's number of the *Journal* of the Society which contains Mr. Yusuf-Ali's brilliant paper and the interesting discussion it evoked. The *Journal* also publishes a long and interesting reply from Mr. Yusuf Ali together with a contribution on the subject by Mr. J. D. Anderson I. C. S., retired, who will be remembered as one of the most able of Dr. Grierson's collaborators in that monumental work the Linguistic Survey. Mr. Anderson points out how different are our problems in India from those of other countries and he reminds Mr. Yusuf-Ali's coreligionists of the root fact of our rule that administrations in a country where there are many religions must necessarily be (in the modern phrase) undenominational and that the government of such a country must be purely secular. If, he says, the Mahomedans of India can learn this lesson they have a great future before them and especially those who like the author possess a high official position. The largest proportion of Mr. Yusuf-Ali's written reply to the discussion is devoted to *wakfs*, a question that is I am afaid anviarre to the general but is of great importance to the Moslem community. With reference to Sir Raymond West's *caveat* against the "veiled complaint" in the paper Mr. Yusuf-Ali writes:—"When I pleaded for greater respect for the history and traditions of the Indian Moslems it was in no spirit of complaint but rather in the hope and belief that more knowledge of each other among the different races who have to deal with India might lead to a better understanding and facilitate the work of Government on the one side and peace and progress on the other. On that head he adds that assurances of Sir Raymond West are most valuable and, considering his distinguished career in Egypt and India, have the greatest significance. It is announced that Mr. Yusaf Ali has reprinted his paper and the discussion on it as a pamphlet which will be published by Messrs. P. S. King and Co. 2 Great Smith Street, Westminster

MR. THEODORE MORISON.

The London Correspondence of the *Manchester Guardian* on Tuesday contained the following note —

"It has I think escaped notice that Mr. Theodore Morison, whose appointment to the Council of India establishes a new and as some people think an excellent precedent is the son of Mr. Morley's old friend the late Mr. James Cotter Morison. The father of the new member of Council contributed two volumes (Gibbon and Macaulay) to the earlier "Men of Letters" series edited by Mr. Morley and at the time of his death in 1888 was engaged upon a history of France during the period of the "Grand Monarque." Mr Morison is an M.A. of Trinity, Cambridge, and I believe, took honours in classics. As former Principal of the well-known Aligarh College, he is naturally interested in His Majesty's Moslem subjects and at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts about a fortnight ago he made a strong appeal for the establishment of a Mahomedan university in India. I may add that a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India holds office for ten years, and receives a salary of £1,200 per annum."

There is an excellent biographical notice of the late James Cotter Morison from the pen of Leslie Stephen in the Dictionary of National Biography and it appears from this that the acquaintance referred to began in Mr. Morley's under-gra uate days at Oxford Cotter Morison became one of the lights of the Positivist Society and like all the members of that small but intellectual community had certain leanings towards politics, though he resisted the temptation which I supposed most educated men experience at some period in their lives if they are not clergymen or otherwise disqualified to stand for Parliament. It is no discredit to Mr. Morley that he should have selected the son of an old friend to fill a position for which many think him quite suitable.

AN AMAZING DEFEAT.

Surprising as it was overwhelming was the victory of Cardiff over the South African Footballers. The latter, in the previous 27 matches of the tour, had been defeated only by Scotland. The best English clubs went down heavily before them, England could only draw and Wales were badly beaten. The Scotch match was lost largely through injuries to the South African players. Their record was a marvellous one, and bade fair to equal that of the New Zealanders. The last match of the tour was that against Cardiff.

From the very first, the Welshmen played an ostensibly fast and clever game, beating their opponents in tactics of which the latter have made a speciality. Gwyn Nicholls, the veteran, scored the first try. Thereafter seven Welsh forwards held the African pack, and the Cardiff back line, now numbering eight, kept the South Africans continually on the defence. The Africans were overwhelmed and in spite of splendid efforts at recovery were beaten by the margin of 17 points to nil. A week ago the prediction that any side in the United Kingdom could beat them by so many points would have been received with ridicule.

The Africans took an unsatisfactory revenge on the French team which they played in Paris two days later. They were bigger, stronger, swifter, cleverer than their opponents, and the game was theirs throughout. They could have won by any margin they chose, but were content with a modest 55 points to their opponents' six. It is remarkable that practically the same French side put up an excellent game against the redoubtable New Zealanders last year.

OLLA PODUDA.

The Bombay friends of Sir George Birdwood who are legion will be glad to hear that he is on the high road to recovery after his recent severe illness though he is still confined to the house and will have to take care of himself for some time to come.

I have much pleasure in quoting the following paragraph from the Literary Notes of the *Standard*:—

General Sir Owen Burne has written his Reminiscences. Born in 1837, Sir Owen has had a career rich in honourable service. He served as an officer of the 20th Regiment in the Crimea, and saw much hard fighting subsequently in the Indian Mutiny, notably at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He was Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) when the latter was Commander-in-Chief in India, and he held appointments of a confidential kind under two Viceroys, Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton, and for ten years was Member of Council of India. The book, which is to be published by Mr. Arnold towards the close of this month, is certain to prove of great interest.

I hear that a distinguished ex member of the Indian Civil Service whose official career was largely connected with the Bombay Presidency has been induced to write the life of Sir Henry Norman and that a notification on the subject from the publishers may shortly be expected. One will turn with interest to the volume when it appears to learn the true inwardness of Norman's refusal of the Viceroyalty after he had accepted it. I should not be surprised if it turns out that it was merely a matter of *Anno Domini*.

ON the 13th instant a Pathan arrived in Karachi from Kerbella by the Persian Gulf mail and on his baggage being searched by the Preventive Officer on duty it was found to contain 3 revolvers and 11 rounds of revolver ammunition. He was placed before the Collector of Customs, who fined him Rs. 25 for smuggling, and confiscated the revolvers and ammunition. He was subsequently placed before the City Magistrate under the Arms Act and was find Rs. 15 for importing arms without a license.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. "Sydney" left Marseilles for Bombay on the 16th inst, en route to Australia and she is excepted here on the 31st inst.

W. H. A. Goynne, Editor of the *Standard* is about to be married to Mrs. Douglas Straight.

THE DISASTER AT KINGSTON.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Generous Help for Relief.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

FURTHER CATASTROPHE FEARED.

THE HARBOUR SINKING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON JANUARY 17.

Hitherto thirteen British whites have been killed and missing, including Captain Lamont and two Doctors. Eight have been injured, including Colonel Hay, Captain Morley and Lieutenant Dixon of the West India Regiment.

The discipline of the troops is excellent. They, assisted by the Fire Brigade, guarded the Prisons and the Banks.

Five thousand Negroes are encamped on the Race course. Fruit is plentiful, and the plantations are undamaged.

Trinidad has voted £1,500 to succour Jamaica.

The party of Sir Alfred Jones was attending an Agricultural Conference in the Collegiate Hall The building swayed and all rushed out and took refuge on shipboard.

There were terrible scenes in the harbour. Hundreds were hemmed in by the flames and were shouting for rescue. Some fruit-lighters saved seven hundred, but the maddened crowds pushed many into the water.

His Majesty has given a thousand guineas to the Jamaica Mansion House Fund. The Corporation of the City of London and the Royal Steam Packet Company have each given a thousand guineas.

Messages of sympathy from all over the world, including one from President Roosevelt, are reaching the King.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

A cablegram from Sir A. Swettenham last night states that the earthquake was confined to three parishes—Kingston, Port Royal, and St. Andrew. There have been 343 burials at Kingston and 500 were in hospital in a mill, by noon on Thursday. A few bodies are still covered by the ruins.

Some looting has occurred but the population are wonderfully patient although listless.

Newspaper correspondents state that the harbour is sinking and it is feared that the City will slip into the sea. At Plum Point, and Port Royal, the lighthouses have disappeared.

The German liner *Prinz Waldemar* is ashore.

The Hamburg American line have suspended their sailings to Jamaica owing to the change of the Ocean bed.

H. M. the Queen has given £1,000 to the Mansion House fund and the Prince and Princess of Wales £525.

The Washington House of Representatives has passed an emergency Bill authorising the distribution of provisions, clothing and medicines in Jamaica.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S GRAPHIC STORY.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Mr Henniker Heaton, M. P. cables to the *Times* a graphic account of the earthquake. He relates that he was in a moderate sized street when the ground began to quake. Thereupon thousands of people rushed and jumped out of the houses. Then the houses fell in all directions. Five minutes of absolute darkness ensued resulting from the clouds of dust from the debris. Mr. Henniker Heaton and his companions found themselves as black as negroes. They returned to the club which was half ruined. They found the mutilated corpse of a member lying across the porch. Mr. Heaton says that he met a hatless and coatless man and conversed with him for some minutes and then recognized him as an ex-Member of Parliament, Mr. Gerald Loder, who had miraculously escaped.

All the guests at the Constant Springs Hotel, which now appears to be much damaged, are sleeping on the lawns.

Sir James Fergusson was buried under tons of brick and stone. He had only arrived on the 13th instant, and was the guest of Sir Alexander Swettenham.

The members of the expedition to the West Indies in the interest of cotton growing in British colonies left Bristol on Saturday, Dec. 29, in the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service Company's steamer *Port Kingston* on the invitation of Sir Alfred Jones, the President of the British Cotton-Growing Association. Before leaving, Sir Alfred Jones received numerous telegrams from leading public men, among which as the following:—"Cordially wish all success to your expedition. Hope it will call attention to importance of West Indian production of cotton, sugar, and fruit, and will lead to a great increase of trade between the West Indies and the mother country.—Chamberlain." The party in the *Port Kingston* included, in addition to Sir Alfred Jones, Mr. E. Swanzy, a West African merchant; Viscount Mountmorres; Mr. Arnold Forster M. P.; Mr. P. Murray Hunter, of the Liverpool Cotton Association; Mr. A. A. Pearson, of the Colonial Office; Sir Thomas Hughes, of Liverpool; Mr. McDowell Nathan, a leading Jamaica merchant; Mr. C. Lancaster, representing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Oliver, representing the Manchester fine spinners; Sir Thomas Shann, representating the Manchester cotton spinners; Sir Ralph Moor; Mr. L. Rinett, chairman of the Jamaica Cotton Company (Limited), of Stockport; Mr Hall Caine; Mr. E. Bryan, secretary to Sir Alfred Jones; Mr. Hutton, chairman of the British Cotton-Growing Association; Mr. Cotterell, a member of the West African section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P.; and Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Two earthquake shocks occurred at Oban yesterday. The houses were shaken and the population alarmed.

NAVAL BATTLE PRACTICE.

Splendid Returns.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The Navy Battle Practice returns for 1906 show that the average number of points scored was 191 a compared with 98 for 1905. The Second Cruiser-Squadron was first with 284 points. The China squadron was second with 250, and the East Indies was fourth with 203.

PLAGUE AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

A case of plague has occurred at Port Said.

ILL-FATED INDIAN GOVERNORS.

RECALLED BY THE TRAGIC DEATH OF SIR J. FERGUSSON.

A PATHETIC COINCIDENCE.

BY ARLEY.

The late Sir James Fergusson, the Ex-Governor of Bombay who met his death in the earthquake in Jamaica, was a baronet of Scotland of a creation of 1703; and it is a curious and pathetic coincidence that the last Scottish baronet who was Governor of Bombay met an equally tragic end. He was Sir William Hay Macnaghten, who was appointed Governor of this Presidency on August 4th 1841, and on Sept. 28th of the same year was assassinated in Cabul. His son, the second baronet, was a Master in Equity in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Another Scottish Governor of Bombay, Sir Robert Grant, died suddenly at Dapuri, near Poona, in 1838. His son, Sir Charles Grant, K. C. S. I., was Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and spent thirty years in the Indian Service, dying three years ago.

Generally speaking, our Anglo-Indian Governors and Governors-General have a reposeful time of it, but the Old Man with the Scythe has nevertheless not been too kind to them. At least one Viceroy was assassinated, the Earl of Mayo, in 1872, and two other peers of that rank who were Governors General of India died during their term of service in this country—the Marquess Cornwallis in 1805, and the Earl of Elgin in 1863. Three decades later this peer's son came out to India as Viceroy, and having fulfilled his office as ably as his lamented sire, returned to England to enjoy many years of public usefulness, and is now Colonial Secretary. Let us hope that our present Viceroy, who is the second Governor-General's son to follow his father in the Viceroyalty, will be equally fortunate, and survive his residence in the East so that on his return to England he may use the knowledge he will have acquired, in the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

But perhaps the Governors of the Madras Presidency have had the greatest number of fatalities. A most entertaining volume might be written about the eighty gentlemen who have been Governors of Fort St. George in the last two and a half centuries. Several of them died in Madras or Ooty: others were suspended; some were summarily dismissed; one was cast into prison; one died before he was aware that he had been appointed Governor; and another, George Pigot, achieved such distinction that he was made a peer, and when his honours were thick upon him was found out in certain delinquencies and promptly clapped into prison. There are still many people living in Madras who can remember Lord Connemara, now long since dead, who was Governor a couple of decades ago. Those were gay times at Government House, Fort St. George—so gay that Lady Connemara finally divorced her husband who returned to England and married another, although he was then nearly seventy years of age. Lord and Lady Connemara were Anglo-Indians by birth, and they had a curious connection with the ex-Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, the report of whose death in the Jamaica earthquake has just been confirmed. Lord Connemara was the son of Lord Mayo, the Viceroy who was assassinated; and his wife was a daughter of the Marquess of Dalhousie, who was Viceroy in 1848. The other daughter of Lord Dalhousie was Lady Fergusson, who died in Bombay during her husband's Governorship here.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

SIR E. P. C. GIROUARD'S APPOINTMENT.

Railway Developments Imminent.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Sir E. P. C. Girouard was selected for the post of High Commissioner in Nigeria on account of the forthcoming railway developments in that country.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The "Marmora" with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught aboard, has sailed from Suez.

FIGHTING IN DAMARALAND.

Rebels Break off Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

It is reported in Cape Town that the peace negotiations in Damaraland have been abruptly broken off. Serious fighting is going on in the neighbourhood of Keetmanshoop where the rebels are resisting in the most effective manner.

HOME POLITICS.

Coming Bye-election.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL CAMPAIGNING.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Mr. Winston Churchill is addressing the first of a series of meetings in his constituency on the 4th February. This is betokening a bye-election consequent upon his appointment to a new office.

THE EX-VIZIER KIDMIL DISMISSED.

Refuge Taken at Symrna.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The aged Ex-Vizier Kidmil has just been dismissed from his Valiship at Aidin and has been ordered to Rhodes. He took refuge, however, in the British Consulate at Smyrna where he remains until the Sultan gives a formal promise for his safety.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Chinese Repatriation Condemned

KAFFIRS MUST BE FOUND.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

General Botha, in addressing the Electors at Standerton, declared that the members of the Het Volk would not allow a single Chinaman to depart unless a Kaffir replaces him. He urged the expulsion of all Asiatics within a reasonable time.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

PROCEEDINGS AT CAWNPORE

Tea at the Camp

A BUSINESS LIKE MONARCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 18.

The Amir and the Sirdars, while at Cawnpore yesterday, inspected exhaustively first the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, the proprietors of the well known Lalimli brand of woollen goods. They next proceeded in a motor-car to Muir Mills Co., afterwards inspecting the North-West Tannery and Government Harness Factory. The Amir was interested and stayed some twelve hours in Cawnpore leaving at night. The Factories and routes were abundantly decorated and at night there were brilliant illuminations. In the Green Park where the Amir's Rest Camp was pitched there was an exhibition tent of prominent Cawnpore industries, the following being the exhibitors:—

Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company Limited—Woollens.
Muir Mills Co., Ld.,—Cottons, tents and dhurries.
Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld.—Cottons.
North West Tannery.—Leather work and hides.
Cawnpore Sugar works—Sugar.
The Ganges Flour Mills—Flour.
The Empire Engineering Co. Ld.—Ordnance Stores, and Willcox wirebound hose.
Cawnpore Brush Company Ld.—Brushes in variety.
In North-West Soap Company.—Soaps and candles etc.
Frizzoni and Co.—Flooring and roof tiles.
S. P. G. Mission Workshops.—Furniture and Brass-ware.

The Tent was electrically lit by Kilburn and Co. and the same was lent for the occasion by the Muir Mills Co.

WELCOME BY MAHOMEDANS.

Returning from visits to Factories the Amir received a Mahomedan deputation headed by Nawab Sayid Ali who read and presented an Address in Persian enclosed in a silver casket by Boxeck. On entering his presence, the Amir greeted the deputation inviting them to seats and making personal enquiries after their welfare. The Address was written in elaborate Persian expressing delight and gratitude of the Mahomedans to His Highness for accepting their Address and affording them an opportunity of waiting upon him. It ran:—

"As Islam sinks all differences of nationalities and unites them into one bond of brotherhood, there has been for ages mutual Islamic sympathy between India and Afghanistan and both the countries have always been interested in each other's social and commercial concerns. Over and above this the settled policy of friendship between the King of Afghanistan and the Emperor of India has been source of considerable delight to us, and the closer and more friendly relations between the two Powers grew in future, the greater will be our joy and satisfaction." The Address then dwelt at length on the multifarious advantages of the British rule in India, mentioning in the main the educational facilities, perfect liberty of Mahomedans in performing their social and religious rites as they are able to perform in the dominion of a Sovereign of their own faith, restoration of their ancient buildings and conferring of high and responsible posts, both in civil and Military Departments upon deserving Mahomedans, the chief appointments referred to being High Court Judgeships and Colonelships in the Army. "Our object in bringing all this to your Majesty's gracious notice" the Address remarked, "is not because we wish to blow our own trumpet but because your Majesty being our co-religionist will surely learn with esteem and satisfaction that we are flourishing and enjoying peace and religious freedom and are happy under the British Raj." Seeking His Highness permission the address touched in detail upon various means responsible for the advancement of India, then coming itself to the prosperity of Cawnpore which was growing to be one of the great centres of trade; it went on to give a short account of the educational and religious institutions of that place not forgetting to express the gratitude of the community for His Highness' interest in the Aligarh College."

The Address concluded: "It has been most gratifying to learn that your Majesty's Government is endeavouring to move with the times patronizing the spread of social, secular and technical education in the State and giving perfect religious freedom to all without distinction of caste and creed. These are evident signs of prosperity of the Afghan nation, and their prosperity is sure to delight their friends and all Mahomedans."

The address concluded with a suitable prayer for the progress of Afghanistan, unity between that country and India and for the long life, welfare, prosperity and safe return to his dominions of His Highness the Amir.

THE AMIR'S REPLY.

Replying the Amir thanked them in Persian for the Address rejoicing to hear of their Government's toleration re their religious freedom and observing that he regarded all Mahomedans as brothers for whom he always prayed, His Highness said—

"I am greatly pleased to see you and thank you from my heart for your being so good as to present me with the Address. I am thoroughly aware of the blessing of peace and comfort and religious freedom the British Government has conferred upon you and am glad that you appreciate them and are grateful for them. I myself feel indebted to the English Government for benefits that you as my brethren draw from the Government. Now, I should pray to God (here the Amir raised his hands as Mahomedans do in offering their wishes to their Creator) that you may all live happy and be prosperous."

"This being over the Amir conversed with the members of the deputation. Hafiz Mahomed Halim was then admitted to a private audience presenting an illuminated hand-written Quran, three hundred years old written by Araf Harwi in Alamgir's time, for which he received the title of Yaqut Raqam and another ancient religious work entitled "Dalailal Khairwat." The presentation was made on silver trays, the Amir expressing his gratification at receiving the gifts of such precious works.

WELCOME FROM CAWNPORE HINDHUS..

At a representative meeting of leading Hindu gentlemen of Cawnpore convened at the residence of Pundit Pirthi Nath Chati Saheb, President of the Bar Association, under the Chairmanship of Lala Juggi Lall, millionaire merchant of Cawnpore the following resolution was unanimously adopted to send a congratulatory telegram to His Highness the Amir welcoming him, The telegram was as follows:—

From Lala Juggi Lall, President of the public meeting of the Hindus of Cawnpore to the Private Secretary of His Highness the Amir of Afghnistan, Cawnpore Camp:—

"Hindu residents of Cawnpore respectfully welcome His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan as the honoured royal guest of their Government and highly esteemed ally of their King-Emperor. They wish His Majesty the Amir a happy tour in India and gratefully thank His Majesty for the very magnanimous and considerate respect His Majesty has shown for the religious feelings of Hindus and Mahomedans alike and feel sure this visit will cement and strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two Governments rendering the *entente cordials* indestructible."

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting the highest regard for the Amir being expressed.

At the conclusion of the visit, the party returned to Camp for tea, proceeding thereafter to the inspection of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, the visit lasting about an hour, in the course of which he inspected the elaborated manufactured produced for the use of the Army in India. The department in which was well displayed a complete assortment of the various articles made at the factory received a very minute inspection from the Amir; who made many inquiries regarding the general working of the factory, the precise details observable throughout eliciting his personal admiration.

The Amir made extensive purchases at the North-West Tannery placing an order for 5,000 pairs of ammunition boats with Messrs. Cooper Allen.

His Highness the Amir under an escort and Guard of Honour furnished by the Light Horse left for the station at 7-30 p.m., the route to the Station being brilliantly illuminated the special leaving at 9-30.

THE AMIR AND BAKRI-ID.

Mr. Lalshankar Laximidas has forwarded the following letter to the Amir.

May it please your Majesty:—I have devoted my humble life to the service of my fellow creatures, both human and non-human, and as a Theosophist I believe that feelings of hatred cause wide-spread misery in the world visibly as well as invisibly. Cow slaughter has resulted in quarrels and fights between Hindus and Mahomedans, and many families of both the communities have suffered terribly in consequence thereof.

I am therefore very glad and grateful to learn from the *Bombay Gazette* of 12th instant that your Majesty has strongly disapproved of the slaughter of cows at Delhi on the Bakri-Id, and that the Mahomedans of that city have kindly resolved not to kill any cows on the festival out of respect for your Majesty's desire.

Your Majesty and the Mahomedans of Delhi have thus done a very great favour to all the Hindus, and have thereby earned their heart-felt gratitude.

I pray that the day on which your Majesty came to India may be observed as a public holiday by the Hindus every year, that grains and fruits may be distributed by Hindus among poor Mahomedans on that holiday throughout this country in the name of your Majesty, and that a high school for Mahomedan boys may be built at Delhi by Hindus as a token of gratitude to the kind-hearted Mahomedans of that city. As a token of my personal gratitude to your Majesty I will raise at least one thousand rupees, and arrange to offer an annual prize in your Majesty's name, and through the Mahomedan College at Aligarh, for the best essay on Man's duty to his fellow creatures, or any other subject calculated to bring about Peace and Good Will on this earth, competition being open to Mahomedans only.

LIBERAL VIEWS.

An amusing incident occurred at the Bonsh Co's Stall. The Assistant in Charge explained that as most of the articles were made of pig's bristles. His Highness might feel scruples about touching there. With a genial smile he pooh-poohed the idea proceeding to pass his hands over the brushes, explaining that he could touch them if his hands were not wet. His attention was also attracted to the stall where tiles and stone flooring were exhibited by Messrs. Frizzone. Here he said he could not use those in Kabul owing to the climates as in Summer they would crack and in Winter they would make the houses too cold.

AN ACT OF KINDLINESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 18.

A pleasing incident of Royal generosity and kindliness of heart was witnessed when the Amir paid a second visit to the Taj last Sunday. A little boy, the son of a sergeant was playing on the lawn. His Highness noticing him, interested himself in the child and spoke kindly to him and while wishing him farewell, placed a necklet of considerable value round his neck.

MAHOMMEDAN WELCOME TO THE AMIR.

Meeting in the Juma Musjid.

A MASS meeting of Mahommedans was held yesterday afternoon in the Juma Musjid of Bombay, in response to an invitation from the directors of the mosque, with the object of taking the proper steps to accord a fitting welcome to H. M. the Amir of Kabul, who is expected to arrive here on the 11th proximo. About 2,000 Mahomedans were present; and Kazi Mahomed Sidei Lunday, high priest of the mosque, was called to the chair.

The Kazi addressed the meeting, saying that to speak in praise of the illustrious guest of the British Government, H. M. the Amir, would be to gild refined gold. He observed all the Mahomedans of Bombay to accord to the Amir a most cordial welcome at the time of his visit to this city. The Musalmans had evidence by being present in large numbers in the meeting of the true spirit of Islamic fraternity. He hoped nothing would be left undone to carry out the object of the meeting in the most thorough and efficient manner. He called upon Mr. Mahomed Ali Toongayker, chairman of the directors of the mosque, to propose the resolution.

Mr. Toongayker proposed that an address of congratulation should be presented to the Amir: a deputation should wait on his Majesty for this purpose: and the arrival should be celebrated by illuminating and decorating the mosques, streets, and houses in the city. His Majesty would come to India as an honored Guest of his Majesty the King-Emperor; it was owing to the gracious invitation thus sent out by the British Government that the Musalmans of Bombay would be lucky enough to see with their own eyes the renowned Afghan ruler in this second city of the Indian Empire. Bombay was considered the gateway to the holy Meccan pilgrimage, in Arabia: the Amir's visit to it was likely to add a fresh lustre, as he was universally acknowledged to be one of the most pious Muslim protentates in the world. Bombay, by its magnitude, and by the enterprise of its citizens, was not only a city of geographical but of political importance: it was quite in keeping with its best traditions that it should evidence its loyalty towards its British rulers by heartily honouring their royal guest. In Bombay, they had been fortunate of late in witnessing the spectacles of several processions of European royalty: but never once of an Asiatic Sovereign of the Mahomedan creed, from beyond the borders. Such a spectacle was now within their reach; they should get hold of the opportunity forthwith; because rulers of this stamp, were but rarely conspicuous in Bombay. The Amir was an enlightened ruler; he had established schools and the "Habibia College" at Kabul, on tolerant and enlightened principles. He, being well-versed in several branches of advanced Oriental lore, appreciated the fruits of education best. His practical sympathy for the mental well-being of his Indian co-religionists was evinced by the munificent gifts he had made to the educational institutions conducted under the supervision of the "Anjumano Himayete Islam" of Lahore: also by giving Rs. 20,000 to the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and by announcing an annual donation of Rs. 6,000 to it. To his piety as a true follower of the prophet was due the gift of Rs. 10,000 to the Juma Mosque at Peshawar, which was one of his first acts soon after his having crossed the border, and setting first on British soil in India. His humanity was large hearted: there was no narrowness in it of caste or creed. On hearing of the proposition of the Delhi true-believers to offer a sacrifice of one hundred cows in order to celebrate the Bakri-Id rejoicings in their town, he set his face against the proposed slaughter, on the ground of his not becoming even an indirect instrument of injuring the feelings of the Hindus who were also a subject-community to his Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII. Ere long, several deputations had waited on him; many complimentary addresses were presented to him. Properly speaking, a guest of the King-Emperor did not stand in need of an address; nevertheless, the Mahomedans of Bombay should, by presenting one to him, express their appreciation of him as a strict observer of the ordinances of their Faith, who, even in the midst of important State functions never lost his call to prayers, and never ceased to remember his Creator. The rising generation of India, Learned "ullemmas" and influential moulvis existed in Afghanistan, subsidised and maintained from the regal treasury by order of the Amir; it would not be out of place to wish the strengthening of the fast diminishing body of "ullamnas" in India, by the opportune importation of a few of their learned colleagues from beyond the Border.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Badrudin Abdula Noor, and supported by Mr. Ibbrahim Haindaday. It was carried by acclamation; and the proceedings terminated.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The Viceroy returned to Calcutta this morning from Agra.

ANOTHER SHOOTING FATALITY.

Alleged Mental Aberration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 18.

A European by the name of Cyril Alfred Smith, about 21 of years, committed suicide here at 7 30 last night under tragic circumstances. The deceased was employed in the Railway Workshops at Negapatam and came here on leave on the 22nd of December, but seemed to have had something weighing on his mind owing to a boating accident that occurred last month at Negapatam in which one of deceased's friends was drowned. Nothing however was suspected of the deceased's intentions, and last night when his brother-in-law Mr. Hugh Lee was preparing to go to Shimoga, the deceased was helping to pack the tiffin basket for him when he seemed to have abstracted a revolver, loaded it with one cartridge, and going into the compound shot himself, placing the weapon under his shirt and against his heart. Death was instantaneous, the bullet passing through the heart and out at the back. A *post mortem* will be held to-day.

The immediate cause of the rash act has not transpired.

The deceased was a good rifle shot and for the last three years accompanied the team of the South Indian Railway Volunteers to shoot at the local South Indian Railway Association Meeting.

BENARES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Establishment of a Banking and Trading Concern.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 17.

A movement has been set on foot at Benares to establish a Co-operative Banking and Trading Society. The want of an institution, whence loans may be obtained by the ordinary classes of the public at moderate rates of interest and genuine articles purchased at fixed prices, was more keenly felt at Benares than anywhere else. The project now floated will not only supply that want, but afford substantial return on capital invested. The value of shares has been placed at Rs. 5 only and no one person will be allowed to hold more than 200 shares.

A meeting will be held on the 2nd of February under the presidency of the Officiating Commissioner, Benares Division, when the list of shares will be closed and a Board of Directors elected.

The Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies of the United Provinces has consented to be present.

MR. HOBDAY'S MURDERER.

Sentenced to Death.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 18

The Orderly Loudhia, who recently murdered Mr. Hobday the Forest Officer of Bhandara in the Central Provinces, was committed for trial to the Sessions by Mr. Pasley the Magistrate of Bhandara.

The Sessions Judge of Nagpur who happened to be at Bhandara trying another case took up Loudhia's case on the 14th instant and completed it the same day.

Loudhia was found guilty and sentenced to death.

At the trial, Loudhia tried to make out that the gun went off accidentally, but evidence clearly showed that the gun was empty when removed from the *machan* and that Loudhia abstracted some cartridges from a bag, loaded the gun and deliberately shot Mr. Hobday.

CAWNPORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Another Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 18.

An accident of a peculiarly distressing character occurred at Cawnpore at a very late hour on Tuesday night. The Bengal and North-western Good train, ignoring all signals ran on to the bridge which spans the Ganges and over the level crossing which connects one of Cawnpore's main roads at this point. At the time a train of bullock carts twenty-five in number, heavily laden with hides for the Government Leather Factory at Cawnpore was crossing the line, and into these, without any warning, the train crashed. A fearful scene ensued the time being nearly midnight, and the night an exceedingly dark one. The confusion was terrible. Bullocks were mangled, carts smashed to splinters, one driver killed outright and others injured, two being hurled right over the bridge into the bed of the Ganges below. Ghastly indeed, was the spectacle, as the engine, aided by the great weight of heavily laden goods carriages behind it literally ploughed its way through the men, carts and bullocks.

The bridge-work was extensively damaged and the line was quite blocked, but relief gangs got to work quickly and within a very short time the line was cleared.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. R. Barn are replaced at the disposal of the United Provinces from date on which he finishes the revision of the Imperial Gazeteer.

Mr. C. Fisher is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

The services of Mr. Innes are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department.

The services of Captain J. Clements are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

RAILWAY BOARD.

A survey by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company from Trichinopoly to Tirucoilur 97 miles, has been sanctioned and placed under control of the Government of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following are permitted to resign service:—Majors C. Tillery and Barton, I.A.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

T. Maxwell to be 2nd-Lieutenent, Calcutta Port Defence Corps.

Lieutenant Rutherford resigns his commission in the Behar Light Horse.

Major Apostolides to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Calcutta Light Horse.

2nd-Lieutenant Slater is promoted to Lieutenant and F. Porter to be 2nd-Lieutenant in the Calcutta Rifles.

Captain Cameron is promoted Major, Lieutenant Peace is gazetted Captain and Lieutenant Mount, R.E., to be Lieutenant in the North-Western Railway Volunteers.

D. Leslie to be Lieutenant in the first Bengal Nagpur Railway Rifles.

Captain P. Arbuthnot to be Major in East Coast Rifles.

MR. HANNING, the engineering member of the board of directors of the Port is British Chamber of Commerce, said in a paper, he read before the Chamber that Queen Victoria had been a strong supporter of the scheme for a Channel tunnel. "You may tell the French engineer," she was reported to have said to the Prince Consort, "that if he can accomplish it, I will bless him in my own name as well as in the names of all the ladies of England."

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

Two Days' Operations.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAMP, BHARA, JANUARY 17.

In my letter of the 14th I gave you a brief description of the concentration of the troops and the object with which the manœuvres are taking place and a short description of the defensive position.

The concentration is now completed. Service conditions have been proclaimed and the bugle has ceased to ring. The hills limiting our view to the east, so innocent in appearance as the sun rises behind them are known to frown with trenches held by a determined enemy alert and ready to forbid our further advance. The interest of the troops is increasing these novel and elaborate operations are a tropic of conversation in every mess; the provocation of hoarse comment in every bivouac.

But it must be by stealth, not by dash, that we shall trust to get home; the darkest hour of night will see us busiest. The only objection that can be urged against such a system of attack is that it is liable to make men too careful of their lives; but is not the method of attack which avoids all unnecessary exposure, the reflection of good leading? The most brilliant offensive victories are not those which were mere "bludgeon work" and cost the most blood, but those which were won by surprise, by adroit manœuvre, by turning the ground to the best account, where the butcher's bill has been small. How trifling was the loss in Napoleon's earlier battles; how few English fell at the passage of the Douro, at Victoria and on the Bidossoa; how few Germans at Sedan, and yet was not the generalship in every instance of the highest. To-day the system of attack is to creep. The system, passed beyond recall, where the General spared not his men is to-day impossible; no nation, no army could afford the cost.

And now briefly to narrate the episodes in the fight of yesterday and to-day. Our cavalry outposts were in close touch with the foe on the line, Karunji to Hinjauri, on the night of the 15th and successfully severed, during it, the telegraph connecting their cavalry with headquarters. At dawn our patrols were diligently searching for information of the defender's exact position. After many hours of close contact they reported the enemy's position to extend from the East of Little Sus to the West of Mahratta Hill, the most weakly portion, being from Mahratta Hill to Preston Spur, whilst 4 guns were located in position on one Tree Hill accompanied by an escort of dismounted men. The General decided, on the morning of the 15th, to clear the left bank of the Mula River, and orders were issued accordingly. At dawn the Cavalry Brigade were assembled in rear of the village of Naranji and their patrols were seen to issue forth from behind the village heading S. E. towards One Tree Hill. The R. H. A. Battery with an escort of Mounted Infantry came into a position of readiness under cover of a small knoll about 500 yards to the South East of Naranji Village, and shortly opened a heavy fire on the enemy's guns. After but 15 minutes' bombardment their Artillery was silenced and the Infantry became the target. The 26th Cavalry, confident in the feeling that rifle fire was little to be feared, now that the confronting trenches were swept with shrapnel, advanced, dismounted, to the attack. Every advantage was taken of over in the existing kullahs, so much so that the line of advance inclined somewhat more to the left of the position than was intended. Half an hour later, the 25th Lancers and a Company of Mounted Infantry were to be seen debouching from behind the village of Naranji and made a wide turning movement round the enemy's right eventually capturing the village of Hajuri.

While this turning movement was in course of progress, the 26th gradually crept up to the position advancing by alternate short rushes until an overwhelming fire was brought to bear on the position from front and flank. Another squadron was pushed forward and, dismounting about 2,000 yards from the position continued the line on the right of the 26th.

Through our glasses we saw the enemy sullenly retreating towards the river, and that opportunity for shock tactics so rarely given in these days of rapid fire, appeared to be impending. Will it be seized? Such is the anxious thought of those who have a panorama view of the whole operations from Man Hill. "Ah there they go" and snddenly three squadrons are observed to advance to the charge in single rank at 100 yards distance between squadrons. It is a thrilling sight to see this rapid advance of the mounted arm, this manœuvre to threaten the enemy's line of retreat thus forcing him to evacuate his position, or lose his last avenue of escape. Here indeed we saw cavalry skilfully handled, trying, in a minor degree, to do what it did at Appomattox and Paardeburg, to hem in a force and compel it to surrender. With heavy loss, however, the opponent's cavalry make good their retreat, but all credit to our mounted brigade who have so ably carried out their first duty in action, the driving of the hostile horsemen from the field. May they as brilliantly fulfil their second role the seeking, with infantry and artillery in participation, the key of the position.

The opening day has, indeed, brought us all we could anticipate, certain information of the enemy's position, and a clear front in which to develop our attack. Surprise is of the greatest value in war, with our immediate front clear of the foe we have now the power of striking like a "bolt from the blue." To what Federal soldier did it ever occur on the morning of Chancellorsville, that Lee confronted by 9,000 Northerners would detail half of his small force of 5,000 to attack his enemy in flank and rear. Our first thought now will be to strike where we are least expected, to outwit our foe, and to concentrate every available man at the point where the General decides to push his attack home.

SERIOUS FIRE AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JANUARY 16.

A disastrous fire occurred to-day in the Cotton Press owned by Mr. Dinshaw Bomonjee, the great leading merchant of Bhownagar, involving the loss of about two lakhs of rupees. No sooner had the alarm of fire been raised than the whistle of the engine continued to sound shrilly, and the hundreds of men flocked in. The fire appliances of the press and those of the ginning factory were at once brought into requisition but the fire raged on formed by the high breeze that has been blowing now for some days. Steam pumps made their appearance on the scene, and began to play, under the orders of the Municipal authority, on the flames which could not be got under till three hours later. The fire is still smouldering. Mr. Dinshaw is the only merchant, here whose business amounts every year to about fifty to sixty lakhs of rupees. He engages an army of men to make purchases of cotton all round Kathiawar. Great sympathy is felt for the gentleman, he being held in high esteem.

Yesterday the seas were running high and craft could not be brought along side the s. s. Forestdale which was discharging coal, and one craft foundered. The men consequently refused to work, and it was only with great difficulty and that Mr. Nusserwanjee prevailed upon them, and not before high wages were offered.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer.

Rai Sahib Doorga Charan Chakrabarti, Sub-Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to the Provincial Engineer establishment as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

THE death occurred on December 28th at Irvine House, Canonbie, of Mrs. Carthew Yorstoun, wife of Mr Carthew Yorstoun, of East Tinwald, Dumfriesshire, who had a distinguished career in India, and had been for 30 years Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, and but recently resigned that appointment. During all these years Mrs. Carthew Yorstoun proved a most valuable helpmeet to her husband.

ACCORDING to a Special London Telegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, the *Morning Post* states that Sir Henry McCallum will probably succeed Sir Henry Blake as Governor of Ceylon.

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MEN AND EVENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

HISTORIC EXITS: DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE,

BY

HENRY W. LUCY.

("*Toby, M.P.*" of "*Punch.*")

On the 12th of August, 1876, the House of Commons was not a lively place to look upon. It was the last working day of a session prolonged and exhaustive. The Eastern Question was passing through its acutest phase.

The civilized world had been shocked by the atrocities in Bulgaria. Gladstone, awakening from his temporary lethargy, having lifted his voice in burning denunciation in the House of Commons, was presently to carry the Fiery Cross through towns and counties.

Disraeli, tempted by the felicity of the phrase, in a fatal moment sneered at the report of the outrages as "coffee-house babble." With great difficulty, always pushed onward by facts, he had been obliged to retreat from that position and to face the reality.

The Liberal Opposition in the Commons, recovering from the depression that weighed it down in 74, was active and persistent. The Irish members grew increasingly eggressive. There was war abroad and tumult at home. For Ministers the only bright gleam on the horizon was the fact that the session was nearing its close, and that for five months they would have peace from Parliamentary interpellation.

AN UNEXPECTED SPEECH.

On this particular night the House was nearly empty and altogether dull. The Appropriation Bill had reached its third stage. This dealt with, there remained only the ceremony of prorogation. Under ordinary circumstances the House would have been emptier still. But the Liberals had made up their mind for a final fling, and stopping short of challenging the Government to a division, they put up Evelyn Ashley to move an amendment calling attention to Ministerial *laches* in respect to the outrages in Bulgaria. The Premier sat through the debate with folded arms, knees crossed and head bent down, presenting an aspect of one whose thoughts were far away, for whom the ceaseless flow of talk from the benches opposite had not the slightest interest. Forster brought his heavy artillery to bear upon the Government and was answered with painstaking verbosity by Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Others took part in the debate. Towards nine o'clock Harcourt rose, and after his manner addressed the House at considerable length.

It is possible that till this moment the Premier had not intended to reply. The speeches were what Carlyle called "thrice-boiled colewort." Served up over and over again through the long session, there was nothing new or useful to add. But it would not do for the session to close with the Opposition having the last word. So when Harcourt resumed his seat Disraeli stood at the Table.

THE LAST WORD.

He spoke for half an hour, but the speech, though ever memorable, did not approach the level of his ordinary success. The talk from the other side dealt closely with facts and figures. Through a long and brilliant career facts and figures had ever been Disraeli's chief difficulties. But the charges formulated were serious; were calculated to impress the public, and must be met. So with dull manner and level voice the

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

List of Interpellations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The following questions will be asked in the Legislative Council to-day by the Nawab Salemulla Khan, Bahadur, of Dacca :—

1. Will Government please state what action should be taken, should the total abolishment of Government opium revenue be decided on.

2. Whether the Government of Madras sanctioned Rs. 30,000, for the publication of Dr. Pope's Tamil Lexicon.

3. Has attention been drawn to the recent decision of the High Court of Bombay that Railway Receipts are not negotiable, and will Government take measures to legalise them?

4. What is the exact stage of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme?

5. Whether the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Act can be introduced into the Legislative Council of the Government of India.

6. Whether any definite conclusion has been arrived at regarding Officiating Service counting for Pension.

7. What is the approximate number of men employed in the Subordinate and Ministerial Service, Revenue, Judicial, Educational, Medical, Postal and Telegraph Departments of the various Local Governments?

8. If there is any difference between Tentage and Travelling Allowances of Provincial Deputy Collectors and Magistrates and Civilians and Police Officers.

9. Regarding Mr. Gupta's Fishery Report.

10. Regarding the hardships of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal and the Memorial of the British Indian Association.

11. Regarding the condition of the question of separation of Magisterial and Executive duties of Revenue Officers; if an exhaustive enquiry can be made and the experiment tried in a Native State.

12. Will Government form a small Commission of Government Expert Officers and one or two mercantile and business men to reorganise the mode and method of keeping Government accounts

The Hon'ble Mr. Adamson then asked permission to introduce a Bill to repeal Section 27 of the Coroners Act 1871 and amend Sections 25 and 26 of the Act and Section 11 of the Prisoners Act, so as to withdraw the powers of the Coroners of Calcutta and Bombay to commit accused persons to the High Court or Jail while leaving to the Coroners the power to arrest the accused and send him forthwith to a Magistrate.

The Council then adjourned to Friday the 1st of February.

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT.

To question 1 the Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied that the proposals of the Chinese Government in regard to Indian Opium have only recently been received and are under consideration. The Government of India think that there would be no advantage in anticipating the result of negotiations. With reference to the second part of the question, it does not appear from the report of Mr. Morley's speech in the House of Commons of 30th May 1906, that he made any such definite statement as is implied in the question.

To question No. 2 the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson replied that the Madras Government recently submitted proposals to the Secretary of State, for the payment by the Government of £400 a year for five years, as contribution towards the cost of compiling and publishing the Tamil-English Lexicon, the materials for which have been collected by Mr. Pope of Oxford University. The Secretary of State has, however, withheld his sanction, pending further consideration of the scheme and its probable cost. The Government of India have no information regarding the Urdu Lexicon *Amir-ul-Logat*.

To question No. 3 the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay replied that Government are aware that Railway Receipts are not negotiable. The question of making them negotiable instruments has been considered several times, and hitherto Government have refused to propose legislation, one of the main reasons being the great diversity of opinion among the commercial community. If commercial opinion ever asked for a change with some approach to unanimity, the Government were willing to consider the question again.

To question 4 the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson replied that a summary of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, as provisionally approved by the Government of India, was referred in July 1905 for the opinions of the Municipal Corporation and other local bodies concerned, and the papers were then published. It is understood that those opinions have been received and considered by the Government of Bengal and that the Lieutenant-Governor is about to address the Government of India on the subject. No papers can be placed upon the Council table at present.

To question 5 the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbertson replied that the question whether the Bill for the Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act should be introduced in the Local or in the Imperial Council, was duly considered by the Government of India when the Draft Bill first came before them. They decided that the proposed legislation should be undertaken in the Provincial, but before sanctioning its introduction in the Bengal Council the Government of India consulted the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam and ascertained that it accepted the principal and main provisions of the Bill and was prepared to introduce similar legislation as soon as the Bengal Bill had been passed. The present Lieutenant-Governor announced his intention of adopting this course in a meeting of his Legislative Council of the 18th of December 1906.

To question 6 the Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied that certain proposals on the subject were submitted to the Government of India by the Government of Bengal in August last and were referred back to the Local Government for further information. No decision has yet been arrived at.

To question No. 7 the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson replied that a statement showing the number of employes drawing Rs. 75 and upwards in the departments mentioned, was published in the Gazette of India of the 4th June 1904. The fuller information now asked for could not be furnished without an expenditure of time and labour which the Government of India cannot regard as commensurate with its probable utility.

To question No. 8 the Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied that the broad principle on which Travelling Allowance is fixed, is that it is sufficient, but not more than sufficient to cover the expenses which an officer of any particular class may reasonably be expected to incur in travelling on public service. A similar principle applies to tentage which is confined to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Here it is a case that the officers of the Imperial Branches of the service ordinarily receive higher rates of traveling allowance than those of the Provincial branch. The reason is that, in the opinion of Government, reasonable expenses of travelling are greater in the former case than in the latter. No change has been made in the rates of travelling allowance admissible to officers of the Police Department under the recent re-organization.

To question No. 9 the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay replied that an *Ad interim* report has been made by Mr. K. G. Gupta on the Fisheries in Bengal, but he has submitted one progress Report to the Government of Bengal, and that that Government have not observed any comments in public newspapers on the subject.

To question 10 the Hon'ble Mr. Finley replied that the Government of India have from time to time communicated with the Secretary of State regarding the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal and Natal. Full information on the subject, up to the beginning of 1905, was given in Council in Lord Curzon's speech. In the Budget debate on the 29th of March 1905 Lord Curzon then summarised the correspondence and described the action taken by the Government of India. As that speech is accessible it was not needed to repeat what Lord Curzon said. The only addition that need be made is to lay on the table a copy of the Despatch of the 20th of July 1904 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of the Transvaal. There has been correspondence with the Secretary of State subsequent to 1904, but it cannot yet be made public. The Government have, however, consistently pursued the policy indicated by Lord Curzon and lost no opportunity of pleading the cause and doing all in their power to protect the interests of British Indians in South Africa. The Government received no information in regard to the Memorial of the British Indian Association of the Transvaal.

To question 11 the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson replied that the Government of India have not yet addressed the Secretary of State regarding the separation of Magisterial and Executive duties. A large mass of evidence has been collected, and until this is digested, the Government are unable to say what action will be taken.

To question 12 the Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied that Government have observed the article in question which does not however, appear to them to call for any special notice. They do not consider that any occasion exists for appointing a Committee to enquire into the Accounts System which is under expert supervision and is adapted to the conditions of the country.

TELEPATHY AND THOUGHT-READING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mental telepathy is, according to Mr. Stead in the December number of the "Review of Reviews," to emerge before very long from the experimental stage and become the universal medium of communication between man and man. This seems a very startling statement, but judging by the demonstrations that were made in his own house—by Mr. and Madame Zancig—two Danes who are now performing at the Alhambla in London and who appeared at Christmas at Sandringham, it seems to be within the bounds of possibility at no very distant date.

It appears that Madame Zancig and her husband came upon the Alhambla stage and that behind them is a simple drop scene. Madam Zancig takes her stand upon the platform while her husband steps down off it and moves among the audience, merely touching articles which are shown to him. It is only necessary for him to see an article, in fact, when his wife names it on the stage. On a black-board by her side she even wrote down strings of figures that had been handed to her husband. The latter does not face his wife. Believing that they might possibly be some trickery in the performance, Mr. Stead had two private audiences with the Zancigs, first at their own house and then at his. In the latter case Mr. Harold Begbie, Mr. Trier of Copenhagen, Mrs. Stead and himself, and of course the Zancigs were present, and the results were the same as at the Alhambla. Madame Zancig in fact at the demonstration in Mr. Stead's house was out of sight in a room separated off by a heavy curtain, while articles shown to her husband were correctly named. No trickery or collusion could possibly have resulted here. As a final test Mr. Stead took out an old discoloured bank-note and handed it to Mr. Zancig—a bank note he had had by him for 21 years and which no other living soul had seen during this time. Its number was 44,895 and bore the date July 3rd 1885. This Madam Zancig wrote down accurately. It was Mr. Stuart Cumberland, we believe, who once was challenged by Mr. Labouchere to tell the number of a thousand-pound bank-note which he (Mr. Labouchere) placed in a sealed envelope and failed; but here we have Madame Zancig performing a similar feat with ease. The demonstrations of the Zancigs are really remarkable and open up a wide vista before our astonished eyes, but so far as they are concerned they are not available for purposes of experiment in the wider field of long distance telepathy which is of such great importance. Mr. Stead however relates that about a month before the Zancigs came to London a correspondent in America sent him an elaborate paper in which it was alleged that he had succeeded in proving satisfactorily the possibility of instantaneous long distance telepathy or telegraphy. This correspondent claims to have conducted a conversation with a lady at a distance of 120 miles by such means. It will be this correspondent's duty now to demonstrate the fact before a body of scientific men. The world is on the verge of the discovery, and there seems no antecedent improbability about the truth of the story. At the same time, as it emanates from an American source we may be excused from accepting it at this early stage. There can be no doubt, however, about the Zancig's demonstrations. They have given conclusive proof of the wonderful power of mental telepathy, not only in the seclusion of a private house but in the smoky atmosphere of and amid the din and clatter of a crowded Music Hall, which make their performance all the more remarkable. We may mention in this connection that Mr. Harold Begbie, who was one of those present at Mr. Stead's house when the Zancigs gave their private demonstration, quotes an instance in one of his interesting papers on Psychology in *Harmsworth's Self Educator* (which is now being issued in parts) of a dying soldier in the late South African war having narrated to his sister in London by means of automatic writing, at the very moment of his decease, the manner of his dying and the names of those who held him when he fell, and expressed his wish that these two men, utterly unknown to the sister should receive certain gifts out of his property as keepsakes. This incident coupled with the demonstrations of the Zancigs and with the story of the American—which if true must convince the fair-minded that we are bordering on a discovery which will open up wonderful fields of human enterprise, the like of which cannot even be imagined.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Giles Probably to Officiate for Mr. Orange.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

Mr. Orange Director-General of Education, goes on leave from 10th Feb. It is probable that Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, will officiate; but Mr. Giles is due to retire in April so that an extension will have to be granted by the Secretary of State to permit him to act.

PUNJAB CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

Royal Sussex vs. the Wiltshires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE JANUARY, 18.

In the Punjab Commission Cricket Tournament the Royal Sussex Regiment beat the Wiltshire Regiment at Ambala by an innings and 169 runs. For the winners Lieut Bond made 139.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND BALLOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the coming Municipal Elections let me say one word on the subject, the ballot. The very essence of voting by ballott is that it should be entirely and strictly secret. But as conducted in Bombay, the ballet is nothing more or less than open voting. When the voting-paper is given to the voter he is immediately surrounded by a number of loafers who do not hesitate to pry over his shoulder and to see how and for whom he has voted. At the coming Election of Justices there will be more than the usual amount of interest owing to the undue exercise of influence which is being resorted to overthrow the "little band of conspirators" as some have taken to dubbing the Caucus. We may therefore expect to find a bigger than usual throng of touts unless the Municipal Commissioner exercises his rights and clears the hall of everyone but electioneering officers who have been duly sworn to secrecy. I may as well confess at once that I do not intend to vote except as my conscience dictates, but I have reason to believe that if it is known to my employers that I have not voted "the solid ticket" I shall not improve my standing with them. Nevertheless I intend to vote for the men I consider best, whatever any one else may think, or say, and I expect the ballot to protect me, in a case like this—of Conscience vs. Caucus.—Yours, etc.,

J. P.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

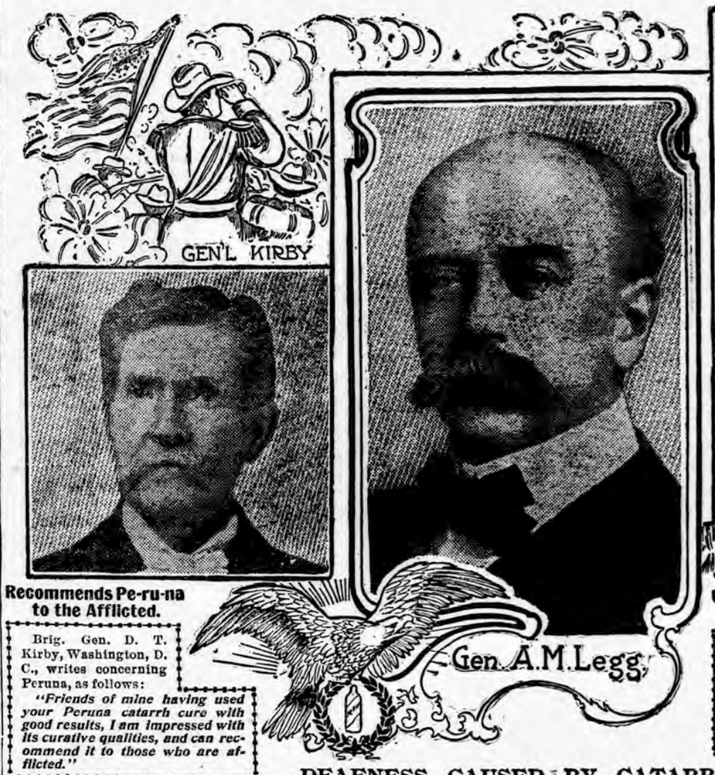
The London Bioscopic Company brought out specially by Mr. Maurice Bandmann from the Alhambra gave their second and last display of pictures at the Gaiety Theatre last night. The house was fairly crowded but not quite as good as the entertainment merited. Some of the pictures were good and the usual flickering associated with Bioscope pictures was modified to a certain extent.

A REMARKABLE hunting incident is reported from Hatherleigh. Mr. Scott-Browne's hounds had effected a kill, when one of the pack moved off by itself. The hound was followed by one of the "field," and was found to be pursuing a fox. The line led to the river, which was in flood, and appeared a bar to further progress. The fox, however, plunged into the water, followed by the hound. A battle ensued in midstream; with the hound victorious. It is considered phenomenal for a single hound to attack a fox.

AMERICAN OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK AND OTHERS ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.

Prominent People Recommend the Remedy Pe-ru-na.

Dr. Hartman's World Renowned Catarrh Medicine.



A Remedy for the Grip.

Gen. W. H. Parsons, 925 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes as follows:

"Upon the recommendation of personal friends and many strong testimonials to the efficacy of Peruna in the treatment of the numerous symptoms of the grip with which I have been affected for four months past, I have been induced to undergo a treatment of this justly celebrated formula.

"I feel a decided change for the better by its use for one week only, especially in toning up the stomach, and a consequent decided effect upon my appetite.

"I therefore feel much encouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration.

"My numerous friends in Texas, where I have had the honor to command a brigade of her veteran cavalry in a four-year war, may accept this voluntary testimonial to the merit of Peruna from a sense of obligation for its wonderful efficacy."

Pe-ru-na a Good Tonic.

Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble.

"I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved.

"It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides a good tonic."

Colds in the Head and Throat.

Chas. W. Bowman, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 4th M. S. M. Cav. Vols., writes from Lanham, Md., as follows:

"Though somewhat averse to patent medicines, and still more averse to becoming a professional affidavit man, it seems only a plain duty in the present instance to add my experience to the columns already written concerning the curative powers of Peruna.

"I have been particularly benefited by its use for colds in the head and throat.

"I have been able to fully cure myself of a most severe attack in forty-eight hours by its use according to directions.

"I use it as a preventive whenever threatened with an attack.

"Members of my family also use it for like ailments.

"We are recommending it to our friends."

Recommends Pe-ru-na to the Afflicted.

Brig. Gen. D. T. Kirby, Washington, D. C., writes concerning Peruna, as follows:

"Friends of mine having used your Peruna catarrh cure with good results, I am impressed with its curative qualities, and can recommend it to those who are afflicted."

An Invigorating Tonic.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., writes:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."

For Catarrh of the Stomach.

Gen. W. W. Duffield, Washington, D. C., writes:

"I have used Peruna in my family and have found it a valuable medicine and take pleasure in recommending it to all who suffer from catarrh of the stomach or who require a tonic of prompt efficacy."

When Other Remedies Failed Pe-ru-na Proved Efficacious.

Hon. Geo. W. Honey, National Chaplain U. V. U., Ex-Chaplain 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, Ex-Treas. State of Wisconsin and Ex-Q. Master General State of Texas, G. A. R., writes from 1700 First street, N. E., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I cannot too highly recommend your preparation for the relief of catarrhal troubles in their various forms.

"Some members of my own family have used it with most gratifying results.

"When other remedies failed, Peruna proved most efficacious and I cheerfully certify to its curative excellence."

Pe-ru-na, a Standard Treatment For Catarrhal Diseases.

Mr. John C. Nelson, Dayton, Tenn., geologist and mining engineer, while a Captain in the Federal Army during the Civil War, contracted a case of rheumatism. This malady was constant and persistent, inducing the development of other ailments, which also became chronic. After taking a course of Peruna, Capt. Nelson writes:

"Having been painfully afflicted with chronic rheumatism and the adjunctive complications for many years, and after having received many general and special treatments with only temporary relief, I read your scientific treatise on catarrhal diseases.

"At my request you prescribed a special course of the Peruna remedies, which I closely followed, and am happy to report that my rheumatism and complicated ailments are subdued, and I feel young again at the age of 69 years.

"Reason will accept your classification of catarrhal diseases as scientific and true, and the Peruna remedies as a standard treatment for them. I thank you heartily for your skilled and logical advice."

Enjoys Renewed Health and Strength.

James J. Osborn, 623 Wahsatch Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo., has filled all the positions in Knight Templars Masonic Order, was a Mason since 1866, Judge of County Court, Clinton, Mo., and also County Collector of Clinton. He writes:

"A sluggish liver which I had been troubled with for two years made life miserable and I was unable to attend to my business half the time. I lacked energy, had headache most of the time, and my food distressed me and did not seem to do me a particle of good.

"Reading of the many cures performed by Peruna, I decided to try a bottle. Before I had taken many doses I felt better.

"I took it as directed for two months when I was a well man."

Used Pe-ru-na—Satisfied As to Its Merits —Recommends It to All Sufferers.

Gen. S. S. Yoder, 203 Md. Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I desire to say that I have found Peruna to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits. I shall gladly recommend it to all sufferers."

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY CATARRH—RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA.

Gen. A. M. Legg, writes from the Savings Bank Building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I take pleasure in endorsing the many recommendations I have heard and read of Peruna, because of having had knowledge of the truth of so many of them.

"We always tell our sick and ailing friends of the remedies that we have learned, from experience, were good for us when ailing in the same way, and we do it as a duty we feel that we owe them.

"Why is it any the less our duty to advise all the people we can when we know of a good and comparatively inexpensive remedy that makes many cures, and benefits in almost all cases?

"My own little personal experience of being relieved of deafness, caused by a siege of catarrh, warrants me in advising all the afflicted to just try Peruna."

For Kidney Trouble, Coughs, Colds and Catarrh.

Gen. A. T. Hawley, 1336 25th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I have used Peruna and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble, and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."

Convinced of Pe-ru-na's Merit.

Brig. Gen. J. Floyd King, Washington, D. C., writes:

"I unhesitatingly state that I am convinced Peruna is a medicine which will effect all that is claimed for its use."

Those desirous of obtaining special directions with regard to the use of Peruna should write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

For special directions, everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman, and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

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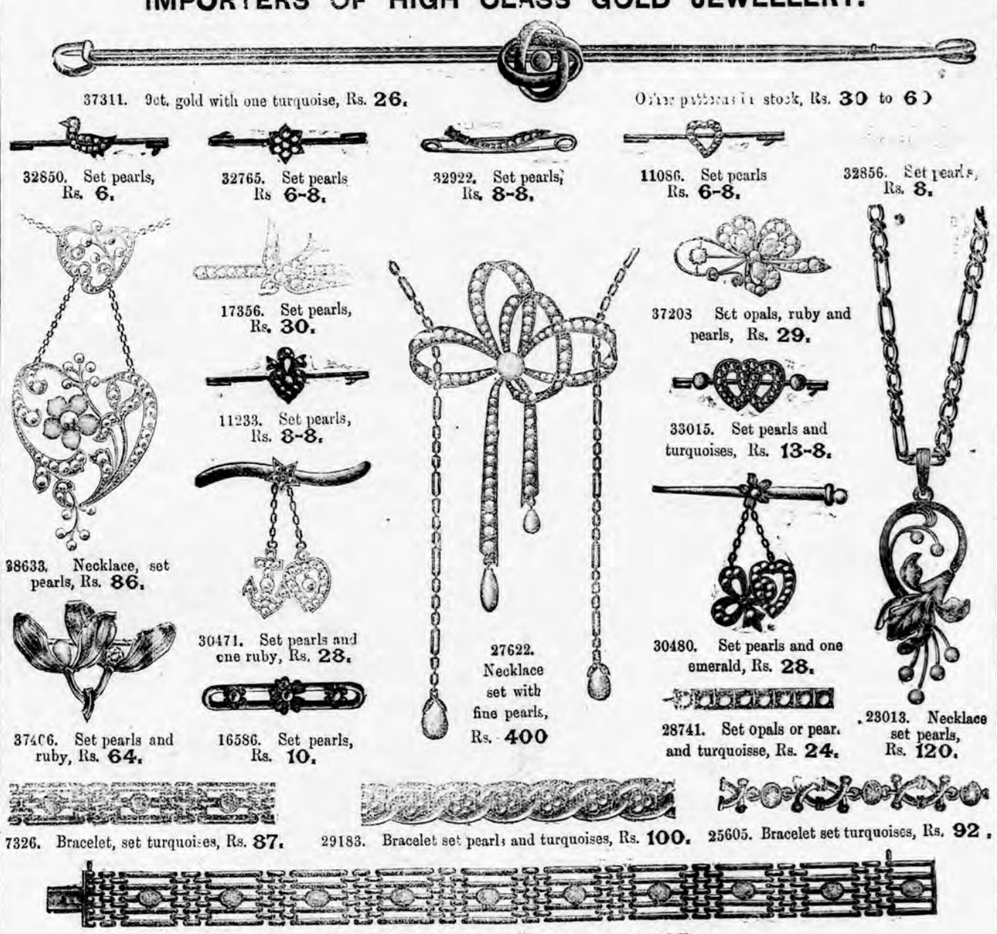
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10 YEARS GUARANTEE GIVEN

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen left Sandringham on Tuesday to visit the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.—Replying to a New Year greeting from the London correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* the King says he hopes the warm friendship between France and Great Britain may never be disturbed.

Ecclesiastical.—As the result of negotiations between the Bishop of London and the editors, a revised and abridged edition of the "English Hymnal" will be issued.—Dr. Aked, of Liverpool, has accepted the call to Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, New York.—The Methodist Church membership in the United Kingdom 955,646 adults, has surpassed its highest previous total.

Drama.—Mr. Tree is playing in Antony and Cleopatra at His Majesty's.—A dinner was given on Sunday at the Hotel Cecil by the Old Playgoers' Club to Mr. W. S. Gilbert and a large number of "Old Savoyards."

Education.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his New Year message, says that Church people claim no special privilege as such in education. The nation can only properly exercise its control over education if the various religious forces inherent in our national life cooperate.—The West Riding Education Committee is complying with the order of the Board of Education which was affirmed by the House of Lords.—The Head Teachers' Association has been holding its Conference at Leamington.

Elections.—Mr. Sheehan, who resigned his seat for Mid Cork as a protest against his treatment by the Nationalist party, has been re-elected without opposition.—Dr. Court has agreed to contest North-East Derbyshire against the Liberal and Labour candidates.

Finance.—The new issues of capital noticed in *The Times* during the past half-year amounted to £50,784,880, including £4,750,000 raised by foreign Governments, and £ 25,000,000, for American railways, of which comparatively little was placed on this side of the Atlantic. The total for the last half of 1905 was £93,000,000, including £55,000,000 raised by Japan.—Failures in the United Kingdom last year numbered 9,957 against 10,680 in 1905; the liabilities shown by deeds of arrangement amounted to £4,556,590 in England and £454,048 in Ireland, against £5,309,764 and £423,498 in 1905, and assets to £2,415,429 and £200,510 against £2,181,358 and £216,651.

Football.—The South Africans on Saturday defeated Llanelly by 16 points to three, but on Tuesday, in their last match, were beaten by Cardiff by 17 to nothing.

Ireland.—Lord Shuttesbury has been elected Lord Mayor of Belfast.

Law and Police.—Walter Marsh, 39, has been hanged at Derby for the murder of his wife at Chesterfield.—Colonel de Geimann, Russian Consul in Liverpool, committed suicide last week.

Licensing.—A correspondent of *The Times* advocates the Danish rather than the Norwegian or Swedish system.

Mr. and Mrs. Bischoffsheim have given £40,000 to the Cancer Research Fund.

Naval and Military.—The keel-plate of the battleship Temeraire, of the Dreadnought class, was laid on Tuesday at Devonport.—The quick-firing gun practice report for 1906 shows great improvement.—Vice-Adam. Jenkings has been promoted to be Admiral, Rear-Adam. Lambton to be Vice-Admiral, and Capt. Simons to be Rear-Admiral.—Mr. Haldane presented prizes to Volunteer marksmen at Auchterarder on Saturday.—Our Military Correspondent opposes the Channel Tunnel scheme.

Royal Institution.—Mr. W. Duddell is delivering the Christmas lectures on Signalling to a Distance.

The Income For 1906-of charitable institutions with headquarters in London is estimated at £7,583,252.

The Lord Mayor on Monday entertained 1,400 poor children in the Guildhall.

The Magistracy.—The Lord Chancellor has sent an interesting reply to the 88 Liberal and Labour members who sent him a memorial on the appointment of magistrates.

The Meat Deliveries at the Central Market, Smithfield, last year amounted to 421,927 tons—the largest quantity on record and 6,631 tons more than in 1905.

The Wintry Weather continued till Monday, when a thaw set in. In Scotland the railway service was disorganized, trains being snowed up for many hours. Several shipping casualties, ice accidents, and deaths from exposure are reported.—A south-westerly gale prevailed in the Channel on Wednesday. The heavy rainfall of Tuesday and rapid thaw caused floods in various parts.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The net customs and excise revenue for the year shows an increase of over £600,000.—The year's yield of cereals increased from 75 to 90 million bushels.

Canada.—The Government proposes to throw open for settlement the odd-numbered sections of Western lands, with the right to settlers to ipurchase 160 acres in addition to the free grant.—Lord Strathcona is said to intend resigning the High Commissionership in London.

Malta.—Correspondence officially published shows that on November 20 the Roman Catholic Archbishop was still protesting against the grant of religious liberty to Protestants.

Newfoundland.—Revenue and trade returns show considerable buoyancy.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal, General Botha says he believes Het Volk and the moderate English party will be strong enough to form a Government, and that an arrangement with the Nationalist party has been made.—In the Orange River Colony a manifesto has been issued by the new Constitutional party.—The Governor of Cape Colony has had his term of office extended from March, 1907, till August, 1909.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congo Administration.—The State Department is said to have pledged itself to support any British action for reform in the Congo State.—Mr. Taft denies the rumours of his active candidature for the Presidency but if the office is thrust on him he will not refuse it.

Mr. Rockefeller has been protesting against attack on corporate interests.

Railway Disasters:—Near Washington on Sunday night an engine drawing empty coaches dashed into a stationary train crowded with passengers, of whom 40 were killed and 80 injured. Another disaster, in Texas, has killed 35 and injured 21.

The Anti-Japanese Agitation in San Francisco is growing. The newspapers virtually threaten rebellion if the national Government endorses President Roosevelt's attitude.

FOREIGN.

China.—A mass meeting at Canton has passed resolutions advocating the revival of the boycot on American goods.

Dutch East Indies.—The Rajah of Goa, whom the Dutch in Celebes have been pursuing for some time, is dead.

France.—On Saturday the Senate, by 180 to 90, adopted without alteration the Public Worship Bill.—Our Paris Correspondent comments on the Bishop's plan of centralization for the Church under the new conditions.—The Budget is not yet voted by the Senate, and there is some tension between that House and the France Minister.—A Government Bill for suppressing Courts-martial in time of peace is foreshadowed.—The Minister of Education proposes the suppression of the bachelor's degree.

Morocco.—Through the intercession of our Correspondent, Raisuli's representative in Tangier obtained on Friday a pardon and swore allegiance to the new Governor. He has since arrested Raisuli's cadi. The Anjera tribe have submitted.

Persia.—The Shah and the Heir Apparent signed the Constitution on Sunday, but the National Assembly objected to the proposed composition of the Senate. A revised Constitution was presented by the Grand Vizier on Tuesday and was accepted.

Russia.—Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says that the changes in the electoral regulations are obviously intended to diminish the chances of Constitutional Democrats.—Prince Paul Dolgorukoff, Court Chamberlain, a prominent member of the "Freedom of the People" party, has been struck off the list of Court officials.—The Governor of the province of Akmolinsk has been assassinated.—Further instances of the robbery of railway train by armed terrorists are reported.—The persistence of false reports regarding the Russo-Japanese negotiations has led the plenipotentiaries to issue a reassuring statement.—General Kuropatkin's book on the Russo-Japanese war, just published has been confiscated.

Turkey.—The Sultan has rejected General De Georgi's recommendations as to the supply of arms from the army for the Macedonian *gendermeri*.—Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of troops from Mergovar and Bend on the Persian frontier.—Of the 4,000 soldiers sent to Nejd two years ago to suppress risings, 1,000 have returned to Busra in a deplorable condition, 2,000 having died and 1,000 deserted.

Obituary.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts; Mrs. Josephine Butler; Mr. Samuel Smith; Mr. A. W. Black, M. P.; Mr. A. Illingworth; Sir W. P. Howland; Admiral Booth; Sir A. Sandison; Lieutenant-General G. E. Baynes; ex-Archdeacon Burney; Major-General C. Irvine; Sirdar Bahadur Mir Mahomed Hasem; Colonel L. F. Pinault, of Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. W. J. Gorman; Sir E. S. Riddell; Major H. Sladden; Mr. J. A. Banner-man, the Premier's brother-in-law; Canon H. Bailey; Canon G. Venables; the Countess of Clancarry; Mrs. Julia Goodman.

THE KING'S AMUSEMENT.

Theatricals At Chatsworth.

On each of the Royal visits to Chatsworth House, the theatrical performances have been of the most interesting kind. This year, though the performance did not attain to so elaborate a standard of originality and amusement as when Mr. Alfred Bryan gave his famous pantomime with a motor-car as one of the properties, it was nevertheless delightful; indeed, in the beautiful gallery which served as a theatre, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, with their guests, the King and Queen, were entertained by a programme which, for variety and brightness, has not been equalled.

The performance did not start until half past ten o'clock, the house party coming in after dinner, as in previous years. The Duchess makes the most of the desire to see these pleasant entertainments by issuing tickets and giving the proceeds in her charitable way to the local institutions. At least 200 more tickets could have been sold, had there been room for the purchasers, but the theatre has a small gallery and can only accommodate about 150. It is one of the most beautiful rooms in a most beautiful house, and even during the play one's eyes wandered by sheer compulsion from the stage to the painted glories on every side.

The King came in with the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke escorting the Queen. His Majesty wore the Garter ribbon over his dress coat, and the Queen had on some splendid jewels. His Grace looked to the pleasing of his guests, and shook hands and chatted with many of his visitors who were not of the house party. It was a brilliant gathering and befitted the rich setting of the grand interior. One sees these assemblages a year or two year, and never do they fail in impressing one with their quiet luxury and wealth of picturesque detail, which make an abiding and happy memory.

A VARIED PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme, which was not strictly adhered to as regarded order.

Comedy, by R. C. Carton, "The Ninth Valse."

Characters:—Florence, Miss Muriel Wilson; Richard, Viscount Duncanton.

Scene: An ante room at Lady Brabazon's ball.

Selection: "Preislied," from "Die Meistersinger," Carl Heubert's Vienna Orchestra.

Song: "I'll sing thee songs of Araby," Mr. Walter Kirby.

Pas Suei: "The singing girl," Miss Muriel Wilson.

Song: "Still wie die Nacht" (Bohm), Lady Maud Warrender.

Cinematograph; A contrast in three songs. H. S. H. The Princess of Piess: 1) "The Moon and I" ("The Mikado"); (2) "What's the matter with the Moon to-night?"; (3) "Il neige."

Mr. R. C. Carton has, in his little comedy, put into dramatic form a perfectly idyllic story. Miss Muriel Wilson, in the character of Florence, bursts into an ante-room in Lady Brabazon's house as someone has trodden on her dress. She is pursued there by an old lover. He mistakes her for another lady whose name is on his card. She thinks he is a certain Protteus who had exhibited alcoholic proclivities. They find they are old lovers. He had left her because his father lost his money, and for seven years, while he has been repairing his fortunes in Australia, she has known nothing of him.

They have an eclaircissement, which is full of smart phrasing, ending by the lady, without a protest, permitting Dick to kiss her. Then she states that she has married a man of whom Dick speaks rather disrespectfully but when it is discovered that he is dead they both exclaim. "What a kind obliging man he always was."

The comedy ends happily and is as light as froth throughout. Its chief charm is in the brightly-written dialogue. Throughout the play from behind the curtain there came faint strains of the band as it plays for the dancers.

SOME SMART SAYINGS.

Here are some of the witty sayings:—The meaning of society is that a certain number of people bind themselves by an unwritten law to be bored through a London season, sometimes in battalions, sometimes at dinner parties or on yachts." "This year we have narrowed our skirts and broadened our views."

"We have learned to go downhill a little faster, and some of us are doing it on wheels."

"A disease we share in common with boredom. You hunted Boers (the hero was a soldier) with powder and shot, but we hunt lions with cards of invitation."

His Majesty was highly amused by one little speech of Miss Muriel Wilson—whose animation and fine interpretation of a part, not without need of subtle touches, deserves nothing but high praise—in which she describes her life as mostly consisting of going to the same places at the same time every year to meet the same people.

Lady Maud Warrender sang "Still wie die Nacht" by Bohm, and the encore she received was met with Schumann's "Widmung," one of his sweetest compositions. One of the singers was Mr. Walter Kirby. He has been well known in Australia, where he gave seventy concerts during the war, for the South African Fund, but he has toured with Mme Melba, and is shortly, after a spell in Italy, to take upon grand opera. He sang the familiar "Songs of Araby" splendidly but his best effort was a song of Alma Goetz in which he was accompanied by Mr. Reginald Clarke.

The Princess of Piess contributed a delightful contrast in songs. Her voice is a good mezzo-soprano and her manner has just that touch off archness which gives piquancy. Her Serene Highness first sang an excerpt from "The Mikado" "The Moon and I." She wore one of the most superb kimonos which ever came out of Japan—a robe of beautiful texture and lavish decorative flower embroidery. She reappeared for a quaint coon song in a dress no less effective. This second dress had a light blue accordion-pleated skirt with dark blue drapings. The bodice was of flowered silk, and she wore a cornflower with cock pheasant feathers from birds shot by the King. The song was "What's the matter with the moon to-night?" And she indicated that the illuminary was not shining properly by the deft use of a scarlet parasol.

But her final song, "Il Neige," was her best effort. She was then in white with a muff and jacket adorned with holly and berries. The stage was set with snow-laden firs, and as the Princess sang the white flakes steadily fell.

At intervals during the performance a cinematograph entertainment was given, some golf and hunting scenes being especially amusing. Count Mensdorff acted as stage manager, and the Prince of Piess took the greatest interest in the preliminaries. If it were said that the honours remained with all on the programme, it would be strictly true, but no expression of thanks could equal their Majesties' frankly manifested delight in the whole clever and yet homely performance.

The day has throughout been of the best. His Majesty was out shooting, and had one of the best days he has ever known. His eye was fairly in, and he was quicker than some shots who have had more credit. His best shooting was done in the deep bottom, near Birchill woods, where so fast do the birds come that a man must hold his own, and the King did not miss a single bird. It was a fine performance, upon which afterwards Lord Rosebery cordially congratulated his Majesty.

The ex-Premier was enjoying himself in most thorough manner on the golf links, and not without difficulties more easily solved than those of politics. He succeeded in landing a ball across the Derwent in such a position that he could not recover it. Sayers played the best ball of Mr. Balfour, Lord Acheson, and Major Ponsonby, and won by four holes, Taylor and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon played the Hon. Evan Charteris and Lady Alicia Stanley, Taylor and his partner giving a third and winning by one hole.

The weather has been perfect. Frost has set in, and the roads are hard set. The Queen, with the Duchess of Devonshire, went again on a short motor tour through the Peak District, and had a long day of brilliant sunshine.

GREAT EXPLOSION FEARED.

Berlin is living in fear of a terrific explosion of coal gas, in consequence of a stubborn fire, which has been burning for weeks in the heart of a pile of 1,50 ,000 tons of coal at the Rixdorf Gasworks.

The danger has become so acute that a battalion of pioneers has been sent to assist the Fire Department whose efforts to subdue the gaseous conflagration with water have proved wholly futile. The fumes have permeated the district for several miles and have caused many families to move.

Since New Year's Day the fire has increased in volume, and has emitted such nauseous odours that firemen have been compelled to abandon the scene, and the soldiers are now working day and night in shovelling the gigantic mountain of coal away. When the source of danger is approached the fire will be flooded with chemicals.

RAILWAY BANDITS' CRIMES.

Alarming news has been received from the province of Mendoza in Buenos Ayres. Several passengers and officials of the Transanding Railway have been assassinated by armed bandits, who are supposed to be led by Americans. A German engineer was stripped and scalped on the Cordillera.

A political meeting, held on Jan. 1 in Mendoza, the capital, for the purpose of resolving to refuse payment of all taxes until the Government reforms the electoral laws of the province, was dispersed by the police. Five men were shot, and many seriously wounded.

TWO HOURS' EARTHQUAKE.

At 6 21 on the morning of January at Laibach observatory (Austria), an earthquake coming from the south-east was registered by the seismograph. It lasted over two hours, and the centre of disturbance was 5,000 miles distant from Laibach.

A line drawn south-east from Laibach for a distance of 5,000 miles would end in the Indian Ocean at no very great distance from Ceylon and Southern India.

DO WE WANT A CHANNEL TUNNEL?

Can it Pay?

AN EXPERT OPINION.

ADMIRAL MONTAGU SUPPORTS THE "GRAND SCHEME."

A newspaper correspondent from Menton called on Lord Wolseley to see whether the famous general would supplement the brief statement already made. He has now telegraphed that [Lord Wolseley, having already expressed himself as antagonistic to the madcap proposal of the Channel Tunnel, has nothing to add to what he has already said on the subject.

AN EXPERT'S VIEWS.

Mr. Ernest de Rodakowski takes a foremost place among the experts on Channel trade. His book, "The Channel Ferry", issued a little over a year ago is a monument of labour and research on the whole question of intercourse with and trade between England and the Continent. "Although I had much to do with putting into shape this scheme for a Channel ferry which was brought before Parliament in 1905, I regard the proposal to build a Channel Tunnel with great interest and sympathy" said Mr. de Rodakowski. "The one is the complement of the other and there is room for both ferry and tunnel. I look to see train ferries started not only between Dover and Calais but between England and Ireland, Newhaven and Dieppe and at other points of great traffic.

"The chief problem before the builders of the tunnel is not engineering, and not even military, but commercial. Will the tunnel pay? Can it hope to divert sufficient trade and passenger traffic to return an adequate interest on the money invested? Two years ago I went very fully into this matter of trade. In preparing the case for the Channel Ferry on behalf of the Intercontinental Rail Co., Ltd., I had a large staff of clerks at work on the trade returns for months, and the analysis and preparation of statistics involved the promoters of the ferry scheme in an expenditure of about £2,500. These details were essential in order to place the case for the scheme fully before Parliament. The information I gathered then enables me to check some estimates put forward by the advocates of the tunnel.

"What is the number of passengers and what the amount of freight that can be calculated upon? What will be the total income, and what the expenditure? There are various ways of arriving at these figures. Let me tell you how I have come to my results.

"In reckoning the number of passengers, it is useless to calculate on obtaining any of those now going by the Queenorough-Flushing or the Hook of Holland routes. The most you can reckon on at first is to secure the whole of the passenger traffic now going between Dover Calais, Folkestone-Boulogne, and Newhaven-Dieppe. This averaged for 1903-4 734,284 persons a year.

"What fare can be charged? Here I think it will not be found practicable to demand more than is now asked by the sea route from Dover to Calais. The cost of a sea ticket, after deducting the port dues at Dover and Calais is eight shillings first class, and six shillings second-class or an average of seven shillings.

POSTAL SERVICE.

"The postal service yields £25,000 a year, and not £50,000, as has been stated in some quarters.

"Of course, the passenger service will doubtless increase far beyond anything yet known, but such increase will take time, and in a conservative estimate you cannot calculate upon securing more than the entire traffic from the three great ports.

"Now we come to goods. It is easy to go wrong in estimating charges here. The general rates from Dover to Calais are wholly misleading as a guide. These are from eight and fourpence to twenty shillings a ton. But the great bulk of goods sent from London to Calais via Dover pays much less than this. The through rates from London to Calais or London to donlogne are from ten to thirty-six shillings a ton. The rate book of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway states that one-third of each of the rates London to Calais, is for conveyance by sea. Dover Calais, and two-thirds for conveyance by land. In other words, the cost of carriage for the bulk of the goods between Dover and Calais is from three and four pence to twelve shillings a ton. This gives an average price of about seven-and-six per ton, an estimate corroborated by Mr. J. S. Forbes in his evidence before the Tunnel joint Committee in 1883. The total trade between England and France comes to 10,860,311 tons. Over nine and a half million tons of this, however, is of heavy and low grade articles, that must go by the cheapest routes; articles like ore, minerals, and machinery. About one and one-third million tons are left, articles which I have classified as brittle, valuable, or perishable.

"It would be absurd to expect the tunnel to secure the whole of this latter kind of traffic, as it would mean diverting trade from all the parts of England—both eastern and western. Besides it includes such goods as wine in barrels, which no reasonable man believes will come to England otherwise than as now, direct by ship. It includes wool, woodwork, wrought or manufactured iron and steel, and many similar lines of goods that will keep to ship transit. If however, we suppose that the entire goods traffic through the tunnel is equal to this total of brittle, valuable, or perishable articles—an exceedingly optimistic anticipation—we get a total of 1,345,939 tons at 7s. 6d. a ton.

"Thus we have an approximate income to the tunnel for the first year as follows:

	£
Passengers: Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven. 734,284, at 7s.	256,999
Passengers' Baggage	43,000
Postal Service	25,000
Goods Traffic (all goods, "brittle, valuable, or perishable," now going to or coming from France, 1,345,939 tons)	630,908
Gold and Bullion (France)	2,007
	£959,914

"From this income we would have to deduct the cost of running the line, and the balance to the good would be the profit for the shareholders. In order to obtain a probable figure for running we cannot do better than go to the cost of running railways in England to day. It is true that this is to be an electric line, but experience so far has not demonstrated that electric lines are any cheaper than steam. The cost of running the South-Eastern Railway is approximately 68 per cent. of its gross income. We would probably not be far wrong if we supposed the cost of traffic through the tunnel to be in the same proportion.

"Thus the balance sheet would work out in this fashion:—

Gross income	£957,914
Expenditure (68 per cent. of income).	651,381
Balance	306,533

"This would mean less than 3·8 per cent. dividends on a capital of eight millions."

MAIL STEAMER ON FIRE.

Terrible Experiences of the Passengers.

A terrible disaster occurred on January 3, to the mail steamer Lindholmen, which took fire during a heavy snowstorm near Farsund, on the south coast of Norway.

The captain was on the bridge when he saw smoke arising from a first-class cabin. On going aft he found the stairs filled with smoke, and immediately steered for the shore. Thirty passengers who were on board, some of them sick in bed, tried to hurry on deck Some were overcome by the smoke and suffocated. The remainder, half dressed, blinded by snow, and panic-stricken, gathered on the forec stle as the remainder of the ship burst into flames.

The coast is very dangerous, and the captain and pilot knew of no landing-place, but steered for the least dangerous-looking spot. With marvellous good luck, the steamer passed the rocks and struck a sandy shore where most of the passengers and crew got ashore in the boats.

Four deaths are reported, but it is feared that more have occurred.

The Lindholmen is owned by the Motala Company, of Gothenburg, and is of 812 tons burden.

MORE COMBINED MANŒUVRES.

The Army Council has already under consideration a great scheme for Army manœuvres in the autumn of this year, which promises to surpass in interest and excel anything of the kind attempted since the Salisbury Plain manœuvres of 1898.

The scheme is one which will exercise about 50,000 troops, and will require the co-operation of the Navy. Briefly put, the official idea is to embark a large force at Southampton and convoy it to Plymouth, where, after a naval attack on the defence there, it will be landed as a hostile army.

The defence of the south coast will devolve upon a large army, which will be given a position some distance inwards. The home army will probably consist of the Aldershot Army Corps, and be commanded by Sir John French.

Negotiations are shortly to be opened with the various landowners in Devon whose grounds are likely to be occupied by the troops.

The cost of the operations will probably be very heavy, and may reach £150,000.

ZANCIGS' CLEVERNESS.

A Carucial Test,

Mr. and Mrs. Zancig gave an extra exhibition of their wonderful powers at the Alhambla to-night. The vast audience recalled them before the curtain three times, and Mr. Zancig, to mark his appreciation, asked a gentleman in one of the boxes nearest the stage to put down rows of figures on one of his own cards. All the figures were promptly reproduced by Mrs. Zancig on blackboard with a readiness that evoked a storm of cheers and bravoes from all parts of the house.

Perhaps the most sensational episode of the performance was when a lady in the stalls beckoned to Mr. Zancig after he had passed on. Having read this lady's name and other words on a charm.

"Will you read this with your hands behind your back, Mr. Zancig?" She asked. "How am I to read it that way? I'll tell you what I'll do. You please hold my hands tight while I read it."

"A bracelet," was Mme. Zancig's reply, "of what?"—"Gold."

"What's this attached to it?"—"A pig."

"And this?"—"A horse."

Cheers from all parts of the house rewarded this feat the lady rising from her seat, clapping her hands and crying "Bravo."

A gentleman in one of the upper boxes got Mr. Zancig to read two names supposed to be Welsh. The first word ran chwacrue."

"Read the second, please," demanded the owner of the card. Mrs. Zancing wrote down on the board under the first word "tag," "Bravo, bravo," called the gentleman from the box, while the house applauded heartily. A blue jacket handed his cap to Mr. Zancig, and his wife called out "H. M. S. Saphire."

The keenest watch was kept with operaglasses upon the slightest move of Mr. and Mrs. Zancig by a large number of those in the audience. Men rose out of the stalls and got near to Mr. Zancig as he examined the articles, and noted his every movement with intense concentration.

That one and all gave it up was conclusive proof that nothing whatever of the mystery had leaked out Indian coins, a bill for 100 rupees, a Chinese note with a English word on it and watches tra had stopped at various times, were named and described, as was also a cigarette picture card with armorial bearings in various colours, red green, yellow, blue and black.

To night a performance was decidedly the most triumphant for the Zancigs since they began their engagement at the Alhambra.

A QUESTION OF SILENCE.

To the Editor of the "Daily Mail,"

Sir,—Having witnessed the Zancigs' performance last night (January 2) I was surprised to read your account this morning under the heading "The Zancigs work in silence." What actually took place was as follows:—

Mr. Zancig having requested that the audience would keep silence and also having stated that he would do the same, went round the stalls with a tablet on which several members of the audience wrote rows of figures. These rows of figures were added up by a member of the audience, and the result was written on a slate by Mme. Zancig who was concealed by a screen.

From the moment that the first row of figures was written down until the screen was withdrawn, Mr. Zancig talked almost incessantly in a voice sufficiently loud to be heard by Mrs. Zancig or anyone else in the house. As you state in your account that Mr. Zancig did not "make a single remark," I can only conclude that you have been misinformed.

Had the conditions been such as you describe the test would have been an excellent one, and should Mr. Zancig now elect to try success would greatly enhance the extraordinary cleverness of his performance.

R. A. H.

36, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.

(The representative of the "Daily Mail," who was present on Wednesday evening at the Alhambra, was much closer to Mr. Zancig all the time that he was obtaining the various lines of figures than Mr. Zancig was to Mrs. Zancig, and he certainly heared no "incessent talking" by Mr. Zancig. The only words uttered by Mr. Zancig were in a low-toned request to each gentleman to put down the figures, and Mrs. Zancig could not possibly have heard those wores. When she read out the answer to the sum Mr. Zancig had not spoken to her at all. But while Mr. Zancig remained silent the audience certainly did not. Animated conversations proceeded everywhere among the audience throughout the test.)

"NO MYSTERY IN IT."

To the Editor of the "Daily Mail,"

ROME (Italy), Tuesday, Jan. 1.

I notice that one of your correspondents, in speaking of the marvellous telepathic tests given by the Zancigs, remarks that it has no spiritual bearing.

I have the pleasure of knowing the Zancigs personally, and have subjected them to tests, in which, of course, they never failed.

In a separate room, Mrs. Zancig instantly described objects shown to Mr. Zancig by me and read personal letters and gave addresses on personal cards.

Mr. Zancig assured me there was no mystery in his work—it was simply the fulfilling of a law followed with patience and one the law of concentration.

That two human beings can produce such startling results however, by concentrating in telepathy is an important event for the human race, for it strikes me that it has a distinct spiritual bearing. Mrs. Zancig proves that the human mind can see and hear without the aid of eyes or ears.

This one fact is of enormous value to science—if science is not too egotistical or dull or stupid to accept it.

Once proven that the mind can see and hear without the aid of the bodily organs, there is a very reasonable conclusion that it continues to see and hear after the dissolution of the body. So it seems to me that the Zancigs are the "missing link" between science and spirituality, and that they should no longer be spoken of as a "clever turn" is regarded, in the light of a great scientific truth, proven beyond question.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

To the ditor of Ethe "Daily Mail"

Sir,—May I give you an explanation of the trick as simple as it is surprising to the unenlightened? Here we have no code and no "telepathy," merely quick movement of the hand. Mr. Zancig produces a notebook and invites gentlemen in the stalls to write down a row of figures. The process is repeated three or four times with different number of the audience.

Then Mr. Zancig dashes off to the other side of the stalls and invites a lady to add up the rows of figures. But in his rapid transit he has "slipped" the page of his notebook; so the figures handed to the lady are not the ones just written down by the spectators, but set prepared by Mr. Zancig before hand. With the sum of these figures Mrs. Zancig is, of course, duly provided. A good trick, yes, but scarcely a convincing example of true thought-transference.

L. NORTON.

Eccentric Club, Piccadilly Circus.

On account of the large number of people wishing to see the Zancigs at the Alhambra, who have not been able to obtain seats, the management has decided to give two special matinees on Wednesday, January 9, and Saturday, January 12, at three o'clock.

THE BURNSWICK SUCCESSION.

According to a despatch to the "General Anzerger of Frank-fortou-the-Main, the negotiatious between the Council of the Regency of Brunswick and the Commissionof the Diet have taken a rather unexpected turn. The Council is unanimous in desiring the question to be submitted to the Federal Council. The Commission of the Dict insists that the youngest son of the Duke of Comberland should be placed at the head of the Government under the control of the Federal Council.

OLD MASTERS.

Winter Exhibition at Burlington House.

The Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which will be open to the public on Monday morning, is one of the most varied and interesting shows ever held within the precincts of Burlington House. Full as it is of surprises new discoueries, and pictures of historical importance, it comprises paintings of the Italian-German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, and Early and Modern British schools, from the anonymous Fourteenth Century Science to Alexander Fraser, and James Charles.

The Italian and Northern Primitives hold the first room, the home of questionable attributions. Here is the first surprise in the shape of a recently discovered Holbein portrait of a lady, belonging to Major Charles Palmer. Here, too, is Sir J. C. Robinson's "Madonna Dei Candelabri," attributed to Raphael.

The picture recalls a memorable incident at Christies Auction Rooms in 1878, when one of the two existing versions of the subject was offered for sale and being started by the auctioneer at 15,060 guineas was finally bought in for £20,475. It was apparent that there was not a single genuine bid and the result was received with loud hisses. After the sale it transpired that there was another version of the subject in existence which is presumably the one now to be seen at Burlington House.

The very interesting Christ on the Road to Calvary lent by the fine art Society and attributed to Benozzo Gozzoli, shows no more of that master's characteristics than does Mr. W. Sichel's Angel of the Annunciation" those of Filippino Lippi. Ambrogio de Predis's Lady of the Court of Lodovico Mollo, belongiag to the Earl of Roden is among the most remarkable pictures discovered to the world by this exhibition and Mr. Fairfax Murray's beautiful Giovanni Pellini, The "Toilet of Venus" and Earl Spencer's portrait of a lady by Nicholas Luciiel among the features of the first room. The second gallery is dominated by the genius of Rembrandt and Frans Hals. In the third gallery we enter into the atmosphere of the eighteenth century, dominated by the wonderful elegance, grace and refinement of Gainsborough's women.

Yet another discovery has to be recorded from the walls of this exhibition. This is a picture of Christ Risen, by Rubens, lent by Mr. Henry S. Roche.

M. BELLAMY'S AEROPLANE.

For pluck and sportsmanlike detetmination to ever come all obstacles, M. Bellamy, the French aeroplanist exhibits an untiring spirit.

He made a modest arrival in this country just before Christmas, and is now establi-hed on the Booklands Automobile Racing Club's ground near Waybridge. In a large split-log and galvanised iron structure, he is preparing his aeroplane, with which he hopes to win the "Daily Mail" £10.000 prize. He speaks no English, and is assisted by an English mechanic who is unacquainted with French, and to whom he is giving elaborate technical instructions. His aeroplane, to crown all, has arrived from Milan in fragments. The Italian, French and British railway porters had done their work only too well, and though the motor is in working order, the "wings" or "planes" of the machine are pitiful debris of rusted, twisted wire, broken woodwork, and torn canvas. Another man might have wept; M. Bellamy works instead, and consoles himself with his beloved "professor," as he calls his magnificent royal falcon, whose wings act as an inspiration to the inventor.

A "Daily Mail" representative who visited Brooklands to-day found M. Bellamy surveying a wagon which laboured slowly towards the "aeroplane garage" over the unfinished motor racecourse. It contained the last consignment of the aeroplane in which M. Bellamy first flew, and which arrived in an even more fragmentary condition than those which preceded it. The inventor gave it one glance of mingled pathos and resignation, and turned to his work, which seemed to be of an extraordinary character. Two rough-hewn planks bore the wheels of an ordinary motor car; in a strong wooden framework was fixed a 50 h. p. motor: and above this was a chain-driven propeller shaft; in front was a propellor constructed of wood and canvas—about 5ft. across.

PROPELLER-DRIVEN AUTO.

"My automobile," said M. Bellamy, with pride: "I made it with my English assistant in 48 hours—the first propeller-driven automobile in England. Come for a ride and you will be the first Englishman to test this form of locomotion."

Our representative accepted the invitation, and the uncouth car was backed out to the only really hard piece of ground in the vicinity.

By a process of elimination, the English assistant found out what M. Bellamy wanted done, and the powerful motor was started.

When M. Bellamy slipped in the clutch connected with the propeller a powerful draught at once became perceptible. This increased to a gale, and the car slowly began to move, set forward by the propeller. By the time a speed of six or seven miles an hour had been attained, the wheels had found a soft spot, and ploughed into it to the depth of four or five inches, and the aero-automobile, not being a plough, naturally stopped. On fairly hard ground the curious car travelled, while on soft, unprepared soil, sand and footdeep mud, it naturally stopped. M. Bellamy's claim that on a suitable road he could easily exceed the legal limit was, on the face of it, well founded.

"I shall use it," said M. Bellamy, "for testing the powers of large screw propellers, so as to get the very best value 'out of them."

In the "aeroplane garage" lay the curious bamboo which will form the framework of the bat-like wings of the aeroplane. Though M. Bellamy has left the ground in two-decker structure something like a box-kite, he is now pinning his faith on two wing like "planes" modelled on his pet falcon's pinions. It will be weeks at least before he will be in a position to make an actual attempt, and mean while the authorities of the Brooklands Racing Club are rolling and hardening a section of their track and helping M. Bellamy as much as possible.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

H. M. Cruiser Brilliant, which has been performing special duties in connection with the fisheries, will sail for Burmuda on Sunday, having arranged all matters.

A fierce gale, accompanied by frost, is impeding fishing to-day. The West Coast inless will probably be frozen over, causing a suspension of the industry. The Americans are greatly chagrined at the small proportion of the catch which they are obtaining this season, having had less than half of the actual take so far.—Reuter.

A MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

The following message to the nation on the question of Sunday observance is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop, of Westminister and the Rev. J Scott, Lidgett, president of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches:—

As representatives of various Christian bodies in England, we desire to call the attention of our fellow-countrymen to the combined efforts which are being made to set forth explicitly and forcibly the principle of Sunday observance.

"We believe it to be litterally impossible to exaggerate the importance of this matter to the well-being of the nation.

It is not merely that one day's rest in seven contributes vastly to the physical children, and tends to make our homelife more truly what English home life ought to be. There is more than this. Under the sacred sanction which attaches to the Lord's Day, it is intended that all should have an opportunity in the worship of Almighty God to escape from the grip of ordinary cares and occupation into the regions of higher thought and noble aspiration.

We are convinced that on adequate and reasonable Sunday observance depends in no small measure the possibility of promoting in England the deeper, the more sacred, and more enduring interests of our common life.

CANADA'S 10 FEET OF SNOW.

Advices received by the Government from the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba state that this week has witnessed the heaviest snowfall for half a century.

The snow lies 10ft, deep in the woods, and deer, and other wild animals are comming into the settlements and appear quite tame. The railways are blocked, and there is considerable distress from lack of fuel which cannot be cut owing to the depth of snow.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

Funeral at the Abbey.

The remains of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will be interred at noon on Saturday Jan. 5, at Westminster Abbey, the funeral procession leaving Stratton-street at eleven o'clock.

Notwithstanding the fact that over 14,000 people attended the lying-in-state of the Baroness on Jan. 3. (Thursday), Stratton Street was the next day again, besieged and over 12,000 persons passed through the death chamber during the eight hours that the house was open.

The room remained much the same as it was on the previous day, with the exception of a great addition to the already large number of wreaths, which, overflowing the space originally allocated to them, filled an adjoining room completely.

A beautiful wreath that arrived early in the day was sent by Princess Fredrica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel-Rammingen. Others were the Rajah and Ranee of Sarawak, the Burdett-Coutts Lodge of Freemasons, and so right down through the social scale to a modest tribute from two little girls in the Burdet-Coutts Schools, who sent a tiny bunch of hyacinths.

After the doors were closed at six o'clock, callers continued to arrive, and were for a time allowed to pass through, until half an hour latter definite instructions were given to close the house.

It is understood that at a late hour on Friday (Jan. 4) the arrangements for the cremation of the body were cancelled by Mr. Burdett-Coutts. The body of the Baroness will therefore be interred in the Abbey.

In the Abbey, everything has been completed. Around the grave which has been excavated to a depth of seven feet, a purple carpet has been spread, a broad white band outlining the place of burial.

The funeral procession will start from Stratton-street punctually at eleven o'clock, and will consist of an open car and six private broughams. After these will follow the carriages of those friends who have intimated their intention of being present.

The pall that will be used was originally made for the funeral of Mrs. Brown, a very dear friend of the late Baroness. It is a plain pall of purple vel

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The Bombay mails of 5th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/4	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	93	=	— 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/2	=	,,
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 1/4	=	— 5/16
2 months hence	31 3/8	=	— 3/8
Spot in New York	67 3/8	=	— 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·21 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·49 1/4	=	— 3/4
New York Demand	4·83 3/8	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	5	pr. ct. =	— 1 per cent
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	do. =	unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	do. =	,,
2 months 'sight Fine Trade Bills	5	do. =	— 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5	do. =	— 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 5/8	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	3 7/8	=	,,

Extra Council Bills allotments: bills on Bombay Rs. 30,000 at 1s 4 1/8d

METALS—			
Copper Braziers £ 120			
Yellow metal 9 1/2d			
Tin Plates 14s.			
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-16-0.			
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 14-5-0			
Basic Steel Bars £ 7-0-0			
WHEAT—quiet			
RAPESEED—quiet but steady			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 42 5/8—1/8 Jan.-Feb, done quiet.			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 6 7/8			
IN LIVERPOOL—			
Cotton Market closed			quieter
East Indian			quiet
Manchester			steady
Total Sales			10,000
Spot			5·82—2
Egyptian F G F Brown			10 3/4+1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export			1,000
Imports			28,000
Futures closed			steady

Jan.-Feb. 5·51 plus 6	Feb.-Mar. 5·48 plus 6	Mar.-April 5·46 plus 6
April-May. 5·46 plus 6	May-June. 5·46 plus 6	June-July. 5·46 plus 6
July-Aug. 5·45 plus 6	Aug.-Sep. 5·40 plus 6	Sept.-Oct. 5·35 plus 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports		45,000 bales
Do. last year		14,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain		16,000 ,,
Do. do Continent		10,000 ,,
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot		10·80 plus 10
Futures, month of March		9·37 plus 9 *
Do. do. July		9·59 plus 7

* Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and t expectation of a decrease in the movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot		10 3/8
Futures, month of Mar		10·17 plus 9
Do. do. July		10·18 plus 7
Tone at close		steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th January.

Cotton	11,838	bales.
Wheat	6,347	cwts.
Linseed	542	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	26	do
Gingellyseed	11,177	do
Poppyseed	100	do
Groundnuts	1,046	do
Castorseed	2,041	do
Rice	2,671	do
Myrabollams	3,206	do
Cottonseed	13,573	do
Mowrasced	52	do
Gram	2,537	do
Jeowar	1,935	do
Maize	12	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,67,200
Ex s. s. „Egypt" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18.

Crop and weather reports are very satisfactory throughout the districts and an excellent prospect is in view for the export season.

Shipments of cotton to Europe and Japan as on a large scale, and the usual seasonal shipment of Gingellyseed and cottonseed are also reinprogress. The last weekly cash balance published by the Bank of Bombay shows a decline of eighty nine lakhs of rupees, accounted for by an increase in the trade demand of about 68 lakhs, a decrease in Government deposits of 22,½ lakhs, and a decrease in Bank investments 1 1/2 lakhs. There is a firm tone in the money market with a good enquiry for short fixed deposits at 8 per cent.

The following are the clearances from Bombay for the month of December 1906:

	Bales.
Cotton	122,859
Wool and goat hair	2,906
	Cwts.
Linseed	115,012
Rapeseed	1,354
Gingellyseed	270,837
Cottonseed	129,858
Castorseed	23,723
Poppyseed	23,632
Mowrasced	6,980
Other seeds	1,437
Myrabollams	38,497
Wheat	20,000
	Tons.
Manganese Ore	28,010

The clearances of cotton include 49,095 bales for Japan and China.

The Bank of Englandrate of discount was reduced yesterday to 5 per cent. The Bank returns for the week show that the reserve is now 45 per cent. of the liabilities against 40 per cent. last week and 34 per cent. at the opening of the year. The reduction in the Bank rate will give relief in London, where for several weeks past the question of a further rise has been eagerly discussed in the financial papers.

COTTON.

The receipts at the U. S. Ports continue on a very large scale and now total up some 3,00,000 bales in excess of the big crop of 1904-05. The quantity in sight, as wired at the end of last week, also showed an excess of 270,000 bales over that season, and it seems probable that the current crop will considerably exceed what has hitherto been the record.

Prices have given way during the past week, but notwithstanding the enormous supplies the trade demand is so large that the spot quotation in Liverpool still remains in the neighbourhood of 6d. per lb. The disparity in the quotations for futures in New York and New Orleans is also one of the features in the trade this season. March futures being quoted 9·37 in New York against 10·17 in New Orleans, or eighty points cheaper; while spot cottor is about thirty points dearer in the former than in the latter port, which is about the normal difference.

The following are the closing daily quotations for Spot Middling Americans since our last mail report, in Liverpool and New York:

January.	Ol.	New York.
11th	5·96	10·30
12th	5·94	10·30
14th	5·86	10·70
15th	5·79	10·80
16th	5·84	10·70
17th	5·82	10·60

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March April, and New York March:

	Liverpool.	New York.
January 11th	5·57	9·77
,, 12th	5·55	9·56
,, 14th	5·43	9·32
,, 15th	5·46	9·16
,, 16th	5·40	9·28
,, 17th	5·46	9·27

Our local market has fluctuated slightly during the week. The large Sutta account falling due 16th to 25th January is now in course of settlement, and as actual cotton is not forthcoming freely, bazar rates are fully maintained. There is a very good enquiry for spot cotton of certain high grades for shipment, and this also tends to sustain the market for January deliveries. The arrivals into Bombay are not so large as was generally anticipated from the excellent crop reports received from the districts. It may be that a certain amount of the crop is held back with a view to higher prices in the future. But with the enormous American crop coming into sight, consisting, as we are frequently informed, largely of low grades, it would seem probable that those supplies would compete with Surats, to a greater extent than usual. The present range of values for cotton is high, and we do not think it will last with the large supplies gown to come in sight. Prices may be maintained in Bombay until the Sutta settlement is completed, but when the demand for January shipments is satisfied we anticipate a decline in rates. The large Broach and Dhollera crop will soon be coming to hand to swell supplies in this market, and accounts of the late Southern crops are very satisfactory to date. The late rains, coupled with the holidays, are chiefly responsible for the falling off in arrivals of Oomra discriptions, and we look for an increase in these shortly. There does not seem any possibility of a shortage of supplies later in th eseason whatever may be the cause of the present apparent deficiency.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish	13,114	139,547	203,03
Central India	2,859	9,725	17,516
Barsee and Nuggur	7,240	47,937	41,229
Berars	19,745	177,065	239,704
Central Provinces	12,635	104,822	139,172
Total Oomras	55,592	469,996	640,699
Dhollera	7,715	39,783	21,029
Broach	13	1,014	12,959
Compta and Dharwar	918	11,395	10,059
Westerns	133	5,501	1,453
Bengals, N.-W.-P.	18,426	278,364	226,847
Bengals, Rajputana	2,803	12,134	6,764
Sind	3,295	8,410	13,581
Persian	7	844	804
American	1,273	7,610	7,274
Egyptian	nil.	413	386
Other Sorts	7	225	667
Totals	90,318	836,299	944,197

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	90,318
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 10th Jan.	836,299
Shipments for the week to Europe	42,222
Do to China, Japan, and Coast Ports	11,005
Total	53,227
Total Shipments from 8th Oct to 10th Jan.	
Europe	277,199
Japan	143,741
China	4,910
Coast Ports	17,428
Total	443,206
Afloat in harbour for Europe	19,303
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	19,630

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.		
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.		
Imports	8,000 ,,		
Jan.-Feb. 5·51	Feb.-Mar. 5·46 —2	Mar.-Apl. 5·44 —2	
Apl.-May. 5·44 —2	May-June. 5·44 —2	June-July. 5·43 —2	
July-Aug. 5·43 —2	Aug.-Sept. 5·37 —2	Sept.-Oct. 5·33 —3	

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) and	182	173	..	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	180	171	..	Jan. 25
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	207	201	...	Ready.
Do do	207	201	...	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	190	184	...	Ready.
Do do	190	184	...	Jan. 25.
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple	206	200	...	Ready,
Karanja (M-G) do	206	200	...	Jan. 25
Akola(M-G) do	206	200	...	Ready,
Yeotmal (M. G.)	221	215	...	Ready.
Do do	221	215	...	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	225	219	...	Ready.
Do do	225	219	...	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	256	...	230	Mar. 25
Mottia (M. G.)	188	178	..	Ready.
Do do	188	178	..	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G.	175	166	..	Ready.
Do do	174	175	...	Jan. 25
Dhanagaum and Poolgaum M-G	216	210	...	Ready.
Do do	215	209	...	Jan. 25,
Karanja (M.G.)	206	200	...	Ready.
Do. do	206	200	...	Jan.25

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Market steady with a fair amount of business passing daily. Holders are selling as new crop arrivals will commence very shortly. We quote.—

Ready bold	Rs.	6-15-6 to Rs. 7
Ready Small	Rs.	6-14-0
April-May	Rs.	7-5-0

Rapeseed.—Market is dull. Kutni arrivals coming in. Crop accounts are cheerful but we are passing the critical time. If frost holds off, we should see record crops. We quote.—

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs.	7-7 B. T.
,, Kutni	,,	7-3 ,,
,, Delhi	,,	7-9 ,,
,, Delhi April-May	,,	7-4 R. T.

Gingelly Seed.—In spite of free arrivals, the market ruled very strong in the beginning of the week, as exporters had to complete shipments but the tone is now again quieter. We quote.—

85 per cent. Bold White	Rs.	48
75 per cent. do.	Rs.	47
50 per cent. do.	Rs.	46
Brown Delhi Beawar	Rs.	44 1/2
Red Khundwa	Rs.	46

Cotton seed.—Market quiet, Madras Rs. 43 ready. Gujerat Rs. 42. April May Rs. 35 1/2.

Cotton seed,—Quiet at Rs. 19 1/2 ready Rs. 19. Feb, March.

Poppy seed.—Steady at Rs. 10/4 ready B. T. Rs. 8-6-6 May R. T.

Mowra Seed.—Quotations unchanged at Rs 7-2 nominal.

Ground nuts.—Market quiet at Rs. 38 1-2 to 39 ready B. T.

Wheat.—Nothing doing as shippers and local mills are out of the market. Karachi si offered at Rs 4/7 with no buyers. Delhi White Rs 4/8/3 business passing amongst native merchant.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Wheat	27,867	cwts.
Linseed	3,778	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,142	,,
Gingellyseed	1,42,905	,,
Poppyseed	1,162	,,
Groundnuts	12,013	,,
Castorseed	35,291	,,
Rice	23,021	,,
Myrabollams	25,707	,,
Cottonseed	1,09,03	,,
Mowrasced	153	,,
Gram	10,136	,,
Joowar	9,352	,,
Maize	734	,,

FREIGHT,

Market is quiet but steady. Hull, seeds, ready shipment booked at 15s. Dunkirk, Genoa and Marseilles, January, business done at 17 s., seeds. Str. Baron Balfour for Humburg booked cotton at 18s. 9d. to 20s. For February shipment bookings are reported for Humburg, seeds at 16s, 6d., Dunkirk at 15s., and Marseilles, at 15s. 6., and for April, May Dunkirk at 15s. For open ports sellers quote February at 16s., March to May 15s. to 16s.

The fixtures reported include the Str. Torridge, 16s, 6d. January-February 1 p. p. Str. Dartmouth, 16s. 3d. February 1 p. p. Mitsford, February 2 p. p on lump sum basis.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since	17th Jan. 5	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec. 9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th do. 9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th do. 9	do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	22,45,440	Decrease
Other Deposits	12,00,841	do.
Sundries	3,14,880	do,
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,25,369	do.
Other Authorized Securities	23,620	do.
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	22,057	do.
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	44,33,151	Increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased Securities	6,01,974	do.
Bullion	37,640	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	3,31,144	Increase
Sundries	35,180	Decrease
Cash	88,93,814	do.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 41 lakhs down and that of the Bank of Madras 24 lakhs down. The official Bank rate of the latter was raised on Wednesday last 1 per cent to 9 per cent per annum. thus bringing it on a level with Bombay Calcutta.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 1,16,60,000. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday one crore was put up for tender, of which 28.80 lakhs was taken in bills at Is. 4 3/32d, and 71·20 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at Is. 4 5/32d, tenders at these rates receiving 13 per cent. Extra Council Bills to the extent of 19·20 lakhs in Bills at Is. 4 1/8d are announced. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is unchanged at one crore.

The mail of the 4th January brings £240,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and £100,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, and also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	45,40,000
Bombay	,,	4,40,000
Madras	,,	28,80,000
Total	Rs.	78,60,000

The mail of the 11th January brings £30,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,60,000
Bombay	,,	7,60,000
Madras	,,	3,20,000
Total	Rs.	17,60,000

The mail of the 18th January brings £190,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,30,000
Bombay	,,	13,10,000
Madras	,,	7,60,000
Total	Rs.	38,00,000

EXCHANGE.

In sympathy with the fall in London Discount rates the market for three month's export bills has gradually declined to 1s. 4 15/32d., without, however, attracting the attention of sellers. Present rates are still high, but a further fall depends on London and Calcutta. Money is in good request locally and can easily be placed on short deposit for one or two months at 8 per cent. per annum.

Remitters are still buying from hand to mouth. On most days telegraphic transfers have been obtainable at 1s. 4 5/32d. and demand at 1s. 4 7/32d., but the latter rate is off at the close. We quote—

January	1 4 3-32 to 1-8	T T 1 4 15/32 3 c. 0.
February	1 4 3-32	,, 1 47-16 ,,
March	1 4 1-16,	1 4 13-32 to 3-8 ,,
April	1 4 1-32	,, 1 4 3-8 to 11-32 ,,
May	1 4	,,

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	... ...	... Is. 4 5/32d. to 1/8
Bank Demand	... ...	... Is. 4 3/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		Is. 4 15/32d.
Do. 6 do. do.		... Is. 4 5/8d.
French Francs 3 m/s D A	...	... 172 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	... 141 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	... 160
Shanghai 30 do. do.	...	... 219
Japan 30 do. do.	...	... 148 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee Paper market has fluctuated slightly during the week, declining from Rs. 96/8 to Rs. 96/2 for the account, and again rising to Rs. 96/6 with some demaud from the bazaar. A moderate business is reported and the tone at the close is steady.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 96-4
1st settlement 31st January	,, 96-6
3 per cent. cash	,, 83-8

	Revenuable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	102	8
4 per cent ,, ,,	1930	102	8
4 per cent ,, ,,	1932	102	8
4 per cent ,, ,,	1965	102	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	101	12
5 per cent ,, ,,	1946	101	12
5 per cent ,, ,,	Tanna	119	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	Sanitary	117	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1939	102	0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1964-65	102	0

BULLION.

The silver market has declined in London as it is reported that the Government of India is not buying. The bazaar believes the Government will re-enter the market as buyers shortly as the silver in the currency reserve is rapidly declining. Closing prices are as under:

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 0 9
Australian Bar Gold	24 1 6
Bombay do	24 0 9
English Shield Sovereigns	15 1 0
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver Ready	79 15 0
1st settlement	81 0 0
2nd do	80 4 0

PIECE GOODS.

The market is quiet in all sections. There is a small demand from Delhi but other parts are inactive.

The Chamber of Commerce Stock list for December shows a large increase in White Goods, making the total larger than in 1901. Grey goods are also accumulating but not at the same rate as White. The total for Greys, however, is sufficiently large to cause uneasiness to dealers.

Prices in Manchester are extremely firm and much above the Bombay selling rates. This factor gives stability to the market here and prevents prices falling away to any extent.

The following Statement of Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.—(Including deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.):—

Description.		Stocks on 30th November 1906.	Deliveries from. Port Trusts and Importers' Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in Dec. 1906.
Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	28,542	6,689	2,733	9,422
Cotton Piece-goods	Cases	28,974	7,232	3,708	10,940
Cotton Yarns	Bales	6,883	748	1,088	1,836
Copper Braziers	Tons	203	73	....	73
Yellow Metal Braziers	Tons	744	315	1	316

Description.	Stock on 31st December 1906.	Increase or Decrease on 30th Nov. 1906.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st December. 1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Cotton Piece-goods	33,665	+5123	15,845	13,155	14,646	21,899	31,520
Cotton Piece-goods	30,427	+1453	2,823	17,860	7,411	23,479	30,647
Cotton Yarns	7,178	+ 292	7,751	4,310	2,490	2,727	8,729
Copper Braziers	22	— 65	375	802	371	11	10
Yellow Metal Braziers	804	+ 60	2,256	2,529	342	277	24

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China:—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales.
Shanghai	105,000	85,000	8,600
Hongkong	139,000	25,000	2600
	244,000	80,000	10,000

324,000 bales

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—Market is very firm and prices have advanced both here and at home. Business is done in ready and forward, but slightly below home quotations.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market quiet but steady. There is very little doing in forward as home prices are very high.

SPELTER.—Dull with no enquiry.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet.

COALS.

The market is firm. A sale of South Yorkshire December shipment, is reported at Rs. 16-4. Resales are also reported of Dishurgur, ready, at Rs. 14/4 to 14/8 and of Lawrie's Navigation at Rs. 13/8.

SHARES.

The market is steady. Some of the mill shares have improved in prices. Bank of Bombay shares were reported to have changed hands at 1,370 by 0 in the beginning of the week and later on they have declined to 1,362½ by 0. Bank of India shares are in demand at par. In miscellenous companies Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at 321. Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at 8,800 quarter shares at 2,235. Badham Piles are quiet at 130. Bombay Flours are steady at 875. Delhi Flours are steady at 150.

A big lot of Mareks is placed during the week at 144. Port cannings are steady at 430. Bombay Teerphones have changed hands at 40 Teachers are unchanged at 510. In Press companie mofussils are unchanged at 572½, Now Berars at 525. Volkarts hav changed hands at 1070. In mill shares Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,960. Swadeshi are unchanged at Rs. 1560; Coloba Land are quiet at Rs. 1090; Curimbhais are steady at Rs. 1,315; Currents are weak at Rs. 125; Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 510; Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 440; Empress have declined to Rs. 515; Framji Petits have improved at Rs. 1,450; Manekji Petits have advanced to Rs. 3,555; Morarjis have changed hands at Rs 2,790; Howard and Bullough are steady at Rs. 580; Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 195; Kohinoors have advanced to Rs. 747 1/2; Queen Mill have advanced to Rs. 1,100; Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 1,385; Centuries at Rs. 1,760. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 485; Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 540. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

A Lady Correspondent writes:—I wrote, at the beginning of the winter, about the funny little felt hats in "higawaymau" shape which were so popular with Parisiennes of the ultra-smart order; these hats are now giving place to the Panama shape in pale-hued felt. These hats are very popular; the soft felt is turned up at strange angles, and then a plume of feathers is placed directly at one side; these feathers, with a flat chou of satin, represent the trimming of the hat, and, needless to say, its success depends on the manner in which it is worn.

"BOAT-SHAPE" HAT REVIVED.

Another favourite hat of the season is the low "boat-shape" in beaver. It is not exactly the "boat-shape" of a few years ago, for the brim at the back is much wider than the front, but the sides are curled up, and the hat is worn firmly on the head. A very charming specimen of this order of hat had two water-lilies resting on the edge of the brim at the right sides, and several soft feathers waving over the back; the felt was in a peculiar shade of old-rose, and the feat hers were shaded from rose to pale grey. Shaded feathers are to be seen on all the best spring models, and some of them are lovely. I have seen feathers which began with a rich velvety black and ran through the loveliest shades of grey, ending up with pale blush-rose fading away to white. Shades of rich almond green and pearl grey are also very uncommon and attractive, but I do not admire shadings of Empire green and cerise.

THE LATEST SLEEVE.

One of the most popular sleeves of the moment for indoor gowns is that arranged in soft puffs from shoulder to elbow, with a deep, perfectly tight mitten-sleeve reaching down to the wrist. Some years ago this same sleeve was extremely fashionable, especially for musiln and lace blouses, and it is entirely satisfactory because it is becoming. Many of the newest stage dresses have shown these sleeves, and there can be no doubt that will be almost universally worn when spring is with us again. To carry out this sleeve satisfactorily the puff should be mounted on a light lining, for everything depends on the "hang" of the folds at the elbow: they must not be too careless-looking, but on the other hand, they must not fall flat. The tight-fitting underportion of the sleeve is frequently made of embroidered or braided fafetas and similar ornamentation is always introduced on the bodice either in the form of a waistcoat or narrow vest, worn under crossed fronts.

FOR THE TAILOR-MADE.

On the tailor-made gowns intended for morning wear the sleeves are very often made quite long and of the leg-of-mutton shape from shoulder to elbow, the remainder of the sleeve being as tight as possible. I do not intend by any means to convey that short sleeves are not still very fashionable for walking gowns, but there is just now a decided tendency to introduce the coat sleeve of a few seasons ago with the upper portion the rather baggy and the lower part extremely tight. For short sac coatees the pagoda sleeve remains in full favour; it is eminently comfortable and convenient, for it can be easily drawn over an elaborate blouse; almost always the inner part of this sleeve is finished off with delicate frills of pleated lace and muslin, and it is obligatory that frills of exactly the same materials should appear on the sleeves of the bodice of blouse underneath. I saw a wonderfully smart little coatee, composed entirely of bands of black velvet ribbon and bands of black silk passementerie; this coatee had rounded fronts, in accordance with the present dicates of fashion, and was finished off at the lower edge with a thick fringe of black silk cords; the pagoda sleeves were very wide at the elbows, and were underneath a mass of delicate frills. This delightful little garments was worn over a plain skirt of black velvet, and was accompanied by a charmingly simple cloche hat of black beaver, which boasted a low crown of fine mink and two blush roses, lying on the brim close to the front.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 4TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander G. R. Feudeng, arrived in harbour this afternoon with the English Mails of the 4th January. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adams, Mr R P
Beales, Mr R W
Blandford, Mr W
Barnes, Mr H D
Bonham, Col J and Miss
Bentham, Mr J
Brown, Mr J
Boyd, Mr G
Clemson, Mr C and Mrs
Deos, Mr D
Dalzell, Mr J F
Duncan, Miss Jane
Davy, Miss H L
Fuller, Rev A R and Mrs
Forward, Miss
Fane, Mr A C
Griffith, Miss A W
Hayter, Mr O G, Mrs, child, and Infant
Hooton, Miss P E
Heyes, Mr Thos,
Haskins, Miss
Jones, Miss M
Kelso, Miss, Kess, Mr W S
Mellaster, Miss E
Mess, Mr T A
Owen-Morgan, Miss
Poynder, Lt. and Col and Mrs Phillips, Mrs
Phillips, Miss D
Pike, Miss A
Peters, Mr G L
Rose, Mr W G
Robson, Mr C C
Smith, Mrs and Infant
Smith, Miss
Thorberry, Mrs
Taylor, Mrs, Miss and Mr G
Willis, Mr R H
Waller, Rev E H M
Webbs, Mr A A C A
Wilkins, Miss
Wheeler, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES

Anderson, Mr J S
Ardeshir, Mr J
Blower, Miss
Bird, Mr G H
Blackbeck, Miss G
Carocgy, Mr A St C B
Clutterbuck, Mr P H
Burthill, Mr W W
Clark, Mr R M
Coleman, Mr F M
Collings, Mr H
Col., Mr A F
Cleaver, Mr A B
Dillon, Mr C O Mrs and Miss
French, Mr L
Greer, Mrs and 2 children
Grant, Miss
Greffin, Mrs H D
Goldsmith, Professor H D
Gauss, Mr S and Mrs
Hill, Miss Lillie
Hill Major
Killican, Mr J Mc
Kling, Mr E
Kinloch, Mr J L
Lankester, Mrs and child
Lankester, Dr A
Lottan, Dr Miss E
Lawson, Mr W and Mrs
Myers, Miss J L
Marshall, Mr A and Mrs
McLeod, Mr D B
Morrison, Mr A J
Parratt Miss
Pogose, Mr M
Pomroy, Miss
Pope, Mr J A
Quicae, Mrs
Richardson, Mr A W
Reynolds, Mr W F
Scarvanga, Mr P A
Snelson, Miss
Sulwan, Mr W S
Scammell, Miss E
Salmonson, Miss C
Stevens, Mr J A
Stamford, Miss
Smith, Rev W G
Stevens, Mrs J A
Squire, Mr H
Stoney, Mr G L
Thorpe, Mr W A C
Thaxter, Mr W S
Uhins, Mr G W
Warden, Major H L
Williams, Mr W P G
Worsfold, Miss
Wilson, Mr J A M

FROM BRINDISI.

Macfadyin, Mr M
Tobar, Maj A M
Withell.

FROM PORTSAID.

Carson, Mrs H C
Davies, Mrs J P
Meanes, Mr W Mrs and Miss
Mack, Dr L and Mrs
Wilson, Miss

FOR KARACHI.

Barnett, Mr B
Chester, Mr H
Laker, Mr L E
Murray, Mr H B
Mactar, Mr J D
Richardson, Miss H L
Sayyig, Mr A M
Stinton, Mrs C G and child

FOR CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Fox, Mr H Mrs and Miss.

KARACHI HARBOUR.

THE Report on the Karachi Harbour for the first six months the past year has just been issued and shows a satisfactory improvement, a substantial gain of water space below low water being observable in every division of the harbour due to the combination of dredging and natural scour. The minimum depth on the line of navigation now shows 25 1-2 feet, an improvement of six inches. The navigable part of the entrance and the width of the inner channel is unaltered, the depth being over 24 feet at low spring tides. A great deal of dredging was done during the year, 1,046,675 tons having been removed, an increase of 312,929 tons over the previous year. The anchorage area of deep water between the twenty feet contours has been increased by 3,89 acres, bringing the totol area up to 226·26 acres. The deep hole off Baba island was utilised for depositing some 20,000 tons of dredged sludge when the hopper barges could not venture out of the harbour on account of the weater. In the Kiamari anchorage there is a gain in the water space of 2 1-4 millions of cubic feet all of which is due to dredging, without which nearly treble that amount would have been lost. This is accounted for by the detritus brought down by the Lyari when in flood and partly by the dredging operations with the wharfage extension by the new berths under construction. The disturbed areas set in motion the lighter particles which are carried by the tide and deposited at slack water. The anchorage area shows a gain of 4·31 acres. The channel in front of the Merewether Pier maintains itself without artificial aid. The total increase of cubic space below datum for the whole harbour is 14,748,125 feet or 1·97 per cent. The notified depths are:—

High water mean spring tides ... 32½ feet.
High water mean neap tides ... 29 feet.
Draughts.
In the S. W. Monsoon on 8 feet tides 27 feet.
In the fair season ... ... 28 feet.

The rainfall from 1st June 1905 to 31st May 1906 as registered at the Manora Tidal Observatory was 3·81 inches. The Port Engineer and the Trustees are to be congratulated on the good work done during the year and the improvement in area and cubic that has been brought about the *Sind Gazette*.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

MARK HAMBOURG TALKS

About the Music Nerve—

A great musician seems to be one big nerve—The Music Nerve—which thrills and vibrates to every mood and emotion, and thus the *very ardour* of genius exhausts the nerve force far more rapidly than is usual with less gifted people. Interviewed recently on this important fact, Mr. Mark Hambourg, the wonderful master of the piano, admits that the nervous strain of continuous recitals tax him so heavily that he finds it necessary to replenish his nervous system with a course of Phosferine. So highly does Mr. Hambourg esteem the recuperative powers of the famous nerve Tonic, that he willingly allows us to reproduce his opinion of the invigorating qualities of Phosferine.

And how to safeguard it.

MARK HAMBOURG writes:—"I consider I have derived considerable benefit from the use of Phosferine and find it to be an excellent pick-me-up after my

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE WOES OF WEALTH.

WEALTH has its woes, in this land as in America—woes of which Mr. Rockefeller wots n t. Not excess of paternal love but anxiety to avoid the Death Duties has recently caused a wealthy father to make over the bulk of his fortune to his son. The father is built of better material than the son, and now the fear is that the sacrifice may be in vain; that the son may not outlive his sire. The fear is suggested by a case known in the locality. A mother, imbued with the same provident instinct, transferred her wealth to her daughter, instead of letting the latter wait until the death of the giver should have made plain the way. The daughter died, possessed, up to the time of her death, of the wealth which had formely been her careful mother's. The mother was next-of-kin. It cost her thousands of pounds in Death Duties to reinherit the money of which she had prematurely disposed solely to avoid those same duties.

A MONSTROUS OFFENCE.

The complaint by householders at Tulse Hill of a burglary epidemic with which the police seem powerless to cope brings to mind a similar run upon another district not in London. Week after week the houses in a certain road were visited by burglars who as if for sheer malice raided one house half a dozen times. Complaint upon complaint was lodged with the police. But never a man was caught. The lamentations of the victimes seem to have angered the police and that anger displayed itself in ludicrous fashion when the person whose house had most often been robbed was summoned for permitting a dog to be abroad unmuzzled. "Anything known about the defendant" asked the magistrate's clerk as a matter of form." Yes sir" gravely answered the constable. Given the police-a lot of trouble sir; always having house burgled sir."

THE LETER OF THE LAW.

We have heard much that is interesting and informative in recent lectures on the rights of neutrals in time of war, but not the best stored mind could grasp all the possibilities which war brings forth. A story which comes from one who was personally concerned describes an incident of the sort deserving a place in print. During the Boer war we had reason to suspect the cargo of a vessel flying a foreign flag, and making for a port which it was suspected might contain agents of the Boers. The ship was detained, but, clearing in character, was released. With plumage much ruffled, she put into a Potuguese harbour to lay in stores and make ready for another voyage. Taking advantage of the delay, the captain gave orders that the vessel should receive a new coat of paint. Over the side went the painters. A boat carying the Portuguese flag came off from the shore. "That paint which you are using over the side of your vessel is illegal on Potuguese territory. We demand a duty on it." So said the officer in the boat. The answer which he received was so brief and emphatic a refusal that it might have been spoken by a British seaman.

LEGALISED PLUNDER.

One of the weekly reviews has been asking how much has been spent upon champagne in smoothing the way in previous years of the Channel Tunnel scheme. It would be interesting to know how much of the projectors are ready to spend upon the scheme, unnecessarily in champagne, but upon the terrible expenses which Parliamentary procedure involves. Right or bad, legislation cannot be had cheaply. A detailed statement of the expenditure incurred by the scheme through Parliament of schemes of great importance to the country would make startling reading. Certain railway proposed a scheme for a part of the country where their undertaking would be a godsend to every enterprise. The advantage to the public was obvious that the Bill ought to have gone through next to no outlay of money. But the accountants of company show that to get their Bill through Parliament, it cost them the monstrous sum of £400,000 before ever a sod was turned or a brick laid of the line which was so greatly to contribute to the wealth of the nation.

THE CABINET AND THE TUNNEL.

The sponsors for the Channel Tunnel scheme can go with hope of favour to notable men in Parliament. Lord Lansdowne was head of the Committee of both Houses, which, nearly a quarter of a century ago, went into the question. The Committee consisted of ten members, who decided, by six votes to four, that the scheme should not be made. Lord Lansdowne was in the minority. The strength of the Cabinet was at the back of the scheme. Lord Granville as Foreign Secretary, had spoken out for it; so had Lord Derby, his successor. Now, when the Tunnel was nearer than ever it had been before to igetting itself made, Gladstone expressed the opinion that the Government was bound by previous assent. It was little warning of Lord Wolseley, supported by that of the Duke of Cambridge, of the danger of invasion, which caused Parliament to appoint the Committee, and gladly accept its finding.

HATRED'S SHRINE.

The active opposition in Brittany to the Separation Bill will make the Church of Our Lady of Hatred in Quimper the Mecca of all whose hearts are not within them. It is curious to find here in the twentieth century a vigorous survival of pagan days, when, if one hated another, he prayed his gods to slay the object of his dislike. That is what happens at this shrine of Our Lady of Hatred. Thither at eventide the pious young people who are wearied of the surveillance of their elders, or who find the care of these latter irksome; thither go the old envious of their juniors or their more fortunate rivals in love and commerce. Wistfully they pray, not for the regeneration of the hated or the fortunate, but that these may die. How many prayers will be directed against M. Briand and those by whom he is backed! For the belief is that three Aves, devoutly repeated, will bring the death in a twelvemonth of the person against whom the prayer is directed.

THIS LITTLE WORLD.

The good story deserves another. One was told in a column the other day of four men, of whom the lives of three are widely separated, who have never met nor corresponded, yet have associations in common which only an accident has revealed. One of those reading the paragraph, adds as striking a coincidence. He was dining the other evening in a company of mixed nationality, when the conversation turned on Russia, with great part of which the narrator is as familiar as with his own garden. He told the story of the charming career of a man still living in Czardom, a man who began life as a peasant, but has raised himself to wealth and high estate. "With it all," said the speaker, "he has retained his simple kind-heartedness." One of the company, a comparative stranger to the rest, who told the story, watched him with glowing eyes, and whenihe had ended his tale said with pride, "He is the man of whom you speak is my grandfather!"

"ENCOURAGING."

The following gem is quoted from the *Record of the Mile End Hamlets Mission*, by *Truth* under the heading "Encouraging":—

"Dear Sir,—As one who, like yourself, has received the mercy of the Lord and has his sins forgiven through faith in Christ Jesus, I feel impelled to write a few words of apology and regret for having acted towards you in an unfair way a few years ago.

I think it was just before the passing of the Local Government Act, which brought into existence the new London Country Council, of which you became a member. At that time I was chief reporter and afterwards sub-editor of the London newspaper, the—(publishing (but very often ignoring) your public addresses I often did you great injustice. That was before my conversion. Thus you will readily see why I acted as I did, having then no fear of God before my eyes. Pray, therefore, accept my sincere expression of sorrow. The God of my Salvation has taught me to act in love and equity towards my neighbours.

After reading Mr. Leafe's account in the *Christian* of Aft[illegible]rk, the Lord, I think, led me to write this to our w[illegible]xplanation.

[illegible]atter of s[illegible]d newspaper reporter is a novelty among A convert[illegible]d, I fear, among journalists. Not the penitents—an[illegible]e feature in his case is that after least remarkab[illegible] should think it necessary to express eighteen years he [illegible] curious fault as both publishing contrition for such [illegible]ty Councillor's addresses. And ignoring a Com[illegible]ins of his unregenerate days, that is among the worst [illegible] very far from grace. When we can never have been so [illegible] "Encouraging." I suppose Mr. Charrington labels thi[illegible]ncouragement of other those he means it for the [illegible]one if Philmay's pucournalists.—It rather reminds [illegible]" are you saved?" fire of the Salvation Army Lassie [illegible]eg you pardon. —"No. Sir a reporter"—"Oh! I [illegible]

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 15th was 719, giving a death rate of 46·16 per annum per thousand and as against 49·52 the corresponding period of last year, and 60·97 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 79 died from fevers; 33, plague; 1, measles; 3, cholera; 1, leprosy; 5, phthisis; 26, diseases of the nervous system; 206, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 30, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 27, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 387; Hindu low caste, 97; Musalman, 140; Parsee, 6; Jew, 4, Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; Negro-African 1; and Buddhist. 1 The total number of births was 377 as against 406 the corresponding period of last year, and 374 the average over the past five years.

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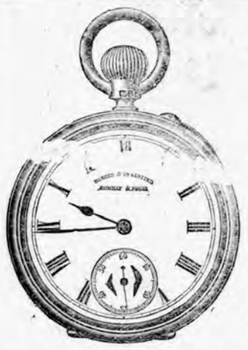

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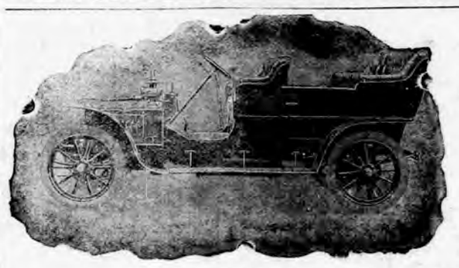

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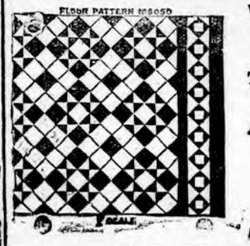

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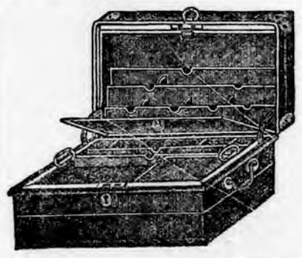

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